

Athletic trainers get \$188.50

Senate appropriates money to non-recognized campus group

Money was appropriated by acclamation to Missouri Southern's athletic trainers in last night's meeting of the Student Senate.

Without debate the government group allotted \$188.50 for the purpose of sending the trainers to a district meeting March 21-23.

The action was the first in recent years which gave approval to appropriating student activity funds to students who were not representing a recognized campus organization.

During the 1978-79 school term, the Senate had voted down several proposals requesting money for departmental related activities. Senate treasurer Jill Morrison stated after the meeting that the judicial committee may be asked to

investigate the issue.

Beginning the session, Senate approved by acclamation the appointment of Jerry Tucker to be sophomore class secretary and Joe Smith was seated as a sophomore senator.

In first committee report, Senate president Robert Mutrux told that the judicial committee was working on rules to govern the body in requests by campus religious organizations for funds.

Senator Rob Reeser informed the senators of numerous complaints his grievance committee had received.

Grievances involved those about academic policy, attendance on days hampered by adverse weather conditions, upper division courses not being offered

in summer terms, and the possibility of a post office box in the Student Senate.

Concerning Senior Day for area high school students, Senator Camp Benson said his special committee had not received any confirmations but that the group was assured the event would be well attended.

Both finance committee and election board committee had no new business or reports to make.

Student services chairperson Shawn DeGraff said results from a survey of 800 part-time students show a two-to-one margin in favor of part-time students paying a partial activity fund fee.

After the acclamation vote on funds for

the athletic trainers, Senator Reeser moved for suspension of rules.

Upon approval he then asked that the body change its by-laws to allow only a 15 minute waiting period before established meeting time to acquire a quorum.

Senator Benson told of "dragging senators in to make a quorum" and treasurer Morrison asked why the attendance requirement was not being enforced.

The measure then passed.

Final action of the evening was a move by Senator Reeser to reconsider a motion which was struck down last week.

His bill would require election of senators and class officers in the spring rather

than in the fall semester.

Vote to suspend the rules and reconsider the issue was at 11-no, 11-yes, 6-abstaining, when President Mutrux cast the deciding vote against the measure.

Mutrux explained that Reeser should resubmit the bill instead of making the motion for a constitutional change from the floor.

Next meeting of the Senate will be at 5:30 p.m. next Wednesday in the Billingsly Student Center.

All persons, faculty and students, are welcomed to attend any meeting of the Student Senate, according to President Mutrux.

etcetera—★

Crocheting...

A six-week course in beginning crochet, taught by Virginia Hogan, will meet from 7:00-9:00 tonight in room 109 of Hearnes Hall as part of the college's continuing education program. Fee for the course is \$20.00 which does not include materials.

The course will cover basic crochet stitches, how to work items in rounds how to do granny squares, and how to read a pattern. This will be done in an atmosphere of relaxation where the student can learn and enjoy the art of crocheting.

Horse course...

A course in horse management has been announced by the Continuing Education division of Missouri Southern. The eight-week course will meet Tuesday and Thursday evenings beginning March 18. The Tuesday lecture class will meet from 6:30 to 9:00 p.m. in the Police Academy, room 124. The laboratories will meet from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. at McDannald's Stallion Station and Training Center near Sarcoxie.

Fee for the course is \$50.00 inclusive for both lecture and lab.

The horse management course is designed for persons who are experienced in the horse industry as well as those persons interested in horses as a vocation or avocation.

Dr. Alverda McDannald, a graduate of Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine will teach the lecture portion of the course. Paul McDannald will teach the laboratory sessions and is a graduate of Michigan State University with a degree in farrier science.

Major topics to be covered in the course include anatomy, nutrition, preventative medicine and first aid, horseshoeing, training, riding, judging and reproduction.

Due to limited class size, students must pre-enroll by contacting the Southern Continuing Education office at 624-8100, extension 258.

Auditions...

Auditions for the annual student productions will be at 4 p.m. in the Barn Theatre on Wednesday. A total of eight parts, both male and female, will be needed for the two individual plays.

Senior Verna Franklin's selection is Same Time Next Year, a comedy about a romance of a couple over 25 years.

A prison drama, Hello Out There is junior Dan Weaver's choice.

Anyone interested in trying out is urged to attend auditions. The productions are part of the directing class under the supervision of Instructor Milton Briezke and producer J. Todd Belk.



Dave Toma spoke Wednesday, March 5, in Taylor Auditorium, decrying the use of drugs. Toma, after whom the television characters "Toma" and "Baretta" were modeled, spoke for two hours.

Monroe optimistic about nation's abilities, future

In a lecture here yesterday, NBC journalist Bill Monroe spoke with optimism concerning the future of the United States. Monroe, whose visit was sponsored by the Special Events Committee, also commented on the presidential race before a crowd of about 400 persons.

"I guess," said Monroe, "the reason I am so optimistic is because I am older. I grew up during the depression and I know what this country can do."

"I can see why students today take such a dim view of things. They were raised through ten years of Vietnam, then a vice-president who is removed from office, then a President who has to resign."

He continued, "I think we're going to face a tough four or five years ahead of us due to this energy business. But beyond that I think in four, five, six, ten years this country faces a bright future."

In reference to "this energy business" Monroe continued to say that Americans will have to learn to conserve energy. One example of that, he said, was the upsurge of four cylinder cars seen today. Also, he said that the vast supply of shale and coal found in the United States was yet untapped.

Speaking of economic woes, Monroe said that because of the situation in Iran and Afghanistan economic issues were being left out of the election issues. He cited a high inflation rate and a low level of productivity as the main economic concerns.

"Balancing the federal budget will only lower the inflation rate by one percent; however, it would be of psychological help to the country. We need to get our productivity up, and congress is considering that now."

He said of the U.S., "...We have an educated and motivated population; vigor is written all over this nation...We have the natural wealth and spiritual integrity to do something about our economy."

"We will do pretty well if the President is good enough to dust the antiques in the White House and wash the windows."

And in the Presidential contest, Monroe saw the race for the GOP nomination as the most interesting. He said that there was a 65-70 percent chance that former President Ford would enter the GOP race.

"He [Ford] may be in a position to give Mr. Reagan a race. However, starting this late will be a weakness."

As for Ted Kennedy, "Kennedy's chances look pretty bad. He was relying on the chance that the President's popularity was artificial due to the hostages and Afghanistan and that it would pass. But if this doesn't happen soon, it will be too late for Kennedy."

He added, "So far all Kennedy has succeeded in doing is making Carter look good."

"But in the final end, the hostage situation and Afghanistan may dull, not improve, President Carter's election prospects."

Monroe further said that a judgement of President Carter's job as President was purely subjective.

"He is," said Monroe, "learning on the job. Most presidents have to do that to some degree. But Carter has had to learn more than any President before him."

Monroe continued to say that Carter has had to struggle and compromise to get passage of his legislation. This is due, said Monroe, to Carter's seemingly hostile relationship with his Democratic congress.

He said that Carter was an "introvert"

who wasn't used to having to deal with congress. Yet, Carter was now attempting to open lines of communication with the congress.

On the other hand, Monroe said that Carter was a man of "impressive intellect". He also concluded that Carter has shown restraint in his dealing with the Iranian situation. But that could be, according to one's judgement, a sign of weakness.

He went on to say that Carter had displayed his ability to maneuver politically. Such an example, said Monroe, was the passage of the Panama Canal treaty which had been passed over by several presidents.

"People feel assured," said Monroe, "because Mr. Carter has met some firm tests without flinching."

Pertaining to the profession of journalism Monroe said, "There are a couple of things that bother me. The people coming out of the J-schools four or five years ago felt they had to practice advocacy reporting."

"I don't believe in that type of journalism. I think reporters ought to keep their emotions to themselves and be objective."

Monday speaker gained reputation as consumer advocate

Nicholas Johnson, the former member of the Federal Communications Commission who speaks here Monday, earned for himself the reputation of being a consumer advocate when it came to television.

A staunch supporter of the public's rights and responsibilities to take a more active role in the issuance and revocation of broadcast licenses, Johnson has also played key roles in trying to get legislation enacted to control more tightly the television industry.

Johnson, as commissioner, once proposed to a Senate committee that the permissible number of commercial minutes be reduced by half, and that two commercial minutes be removed from every half hour containing violence and be made available at no cost to professionals to program information to children about the adverse consequences of violence.

Spiva Library preparing for new computerization

Many library services will be computerized by the end of the 1980 summer session. Speed and accuracy in research and in location of materials will be key functions of two computer systems that will be installed.

One of the systems in an on-line cataloging system called OCLC (Ohio College Library Center), which is based in Columbus, Ohio. OCLC, according to Mary Lou Dove, periodical librarian, will expand research capabilities by approximately 5,000 volumes.

OCLC will save long hours of work for those using the library and for the library staff. For one, Dove said, "It will eliminate clerks having to type additional information on catalog cards...they will be automatically filled out to our specifications and received within five days. We can use this for cataloging instructional media also."

"In addition to cataloging we will use OCLC for bibliographical searching," Dove said. "This means when we order a book the author, title and publication date can be verified. Now this is done by hand by several people checking three to four sources."

Locating books for inter-library loan will also be improved. Dove said, "The computer will automatically contact the library where the book is located." She says it will then return information about restrictions on loaning the book and tell if it is being sent to us.

Besides immediate improvements, OCLC will provide for future expansion. Dove said, "We hope to tie into a serial subsection. It will allow us to enter our

Johnson currently is head of the National Citizens' Committee for Broadcasting and also directs the work of the National Citizens' Communication Lobby.

During his seven-year tenure of the FCC Johnson became known as an outspoken critic of broadcasting. Since leaving the Commission he has lectured and written extensively about the role the average citizen can play in determining the quality of American life through use of the media. His talk Monday at 11 a.m. in Taylor Auditorium will be entitled "Government, The People, and Public Interest." His campus appearance is sponsored by the Special Events Committee of the Faculty Senate.

Author of three books on television's influence in America, Johnson is often quoted in textbooks on communications and broadcasting. Most famous of his books, perhaps, is *How to Talk Back to*

Your Television Set.

In that book, Johnson attacks various myths persons hold on television and proposed ways in which the average television viewer can have an impact on what is broadcast.

In one chapter entitled "The Crush of Television" Johnson points out that "the average male viewer, between his second and sixty-fifth year, will watch television for over 3,000 entire days—roughly nine full years of his life."

He goes on: "Americans receive decidedly more of their education from television than from elementary and high schools. By the time the average child enters kindergarten he has already spent more hours learning about his world from television than the hours he would spend in a college classroom earning a B.A. degree."

About programming Johnson says it is a myth that current programming is what the audience wants in any meaningful sense.

"There are many analytical problems with the shibboleth that television 'gives the people what they want.' One of the most obvious is that the market is so structured that only a few can work at 'giving the people what they want'—and oligopoly is a notoriously poor substitute for competition when it comes to providing anything but what the vast majority will 'accept' without widespread revolution," he writes.

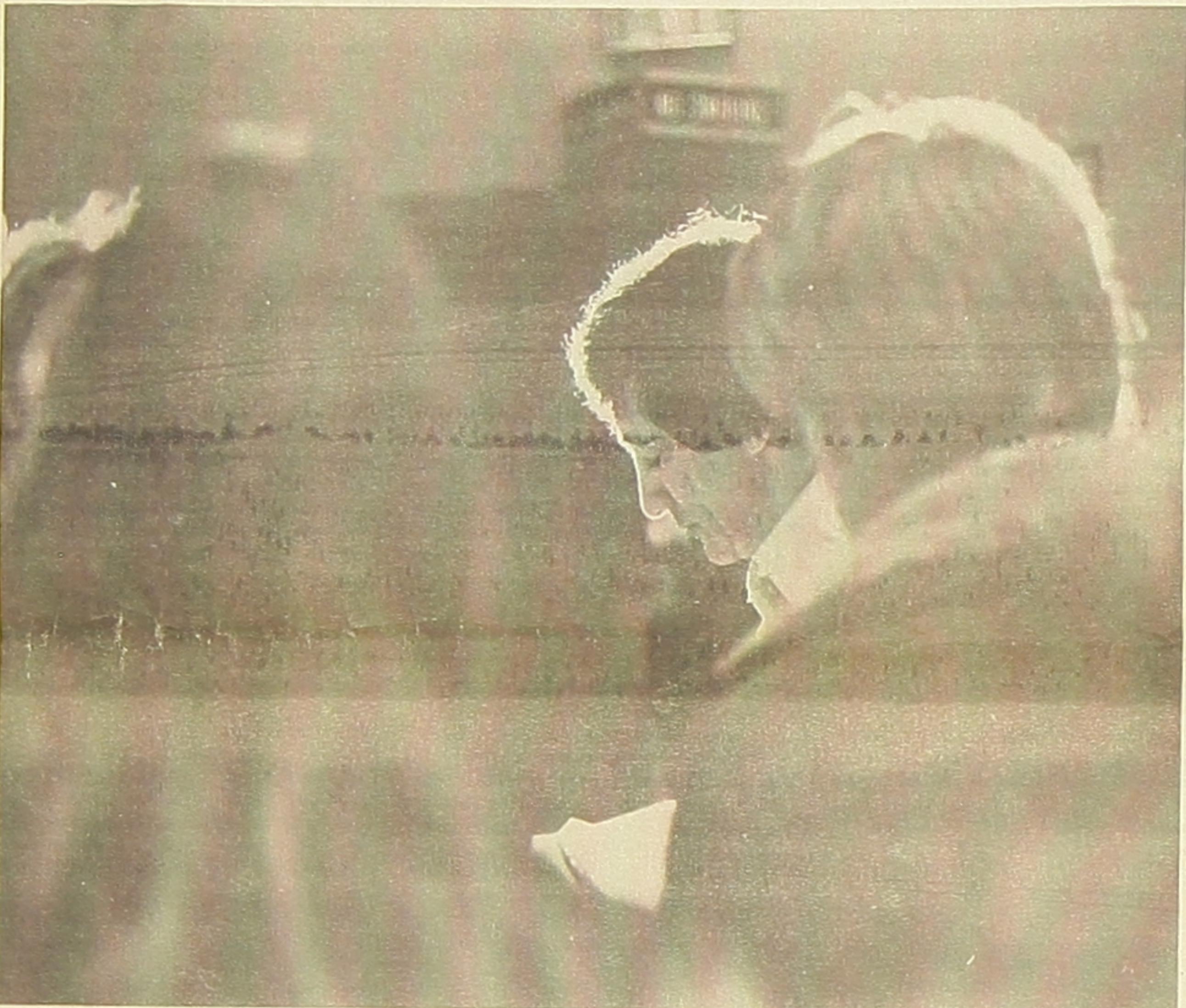
Profit, he adds, is the predominant component of business motivation of networks.

Johnson has also attacked that myth that television has no impact on American society. "Given the great unfulfilled

needs that television could serve in this country," he writes, "and is not serving, given the great evil that the evidence tends to suggest it is presently doing, one can share the judgment of the late Senator Robert Kennedy that television's performance is 'unacceptable.' The popular outrage and cries for reform are warranted. They must be heeded. If they are not, I fear the onset of popular remedies that will be unfortunate from everyone's point of view. Responsible broadcasters know what must be done. I pray they get on with the task."

Johnson believes that television's finest work is in its production and coverage of news. But here he calls for more responsibility to be shown and more professionalism to be developed by newsgatherers and reporters at both the network and local station level. He asks that more interest in more subjects be shown and that greater research be done so that the public gets news from informed newscasters.

Toma warns of drug usage, abuse



Dave Toma

David Toma, vice, narcotics, and gambling detective from Newark, New Jersey, addressed the problem of drug abuse last week in a convocation sponsored by the College Union Board. Toma spoke over two hours on the topic, relating to those attending the hazards and the continual spread of drug abuse not only through his experience as a police officer in Newark, but from personal experience as well.

"When you are holding a joint," said Toma as if he were holding a marijuana cigarette in his hands, "there are 95 to 100 chemicals in that joint. As soon as you light that joint that number of chemicals changes to about 390 but all you want out of that joint is one chemical: THC [the active ingredient in marijuana that produces the so-called high]. But the rest of those chemicals are burning your body."

Toma was the youngest of 12 brothers and sisters. His mother was a missionary who constantly was doing charity work around the community besides taking care of the family. Toma's father was an immigrant from Italy who worked two jobs his entire life to provide for his family. Toma grew up in the most drug dependent area of the country Newark, N.J.

"I have three nephews who are junkies. I have been there before, also. After my five year old son died I had a nervous

breakdown and was placed on medication. I began to rely on the medication too much and soon I was addicted to the drugs and I couldn't do without them. I asked my nephew who was a junkie for some help and all he could tell me was, 'Uncle Dave, not too many people like to help you when you're down and out.'

Toma's lecture started at 11 a.m. and was planned to last until 1 p.m. and when some of the audience started to head to the exits to leave for their noon classes Toma shouted, "Don't leave now; the hell with that next class; this is very important."

Toma also discussed the problems he had getting his books published and his television series on the air.

"No one would listen to my ideas or my experiences because they had never heard of me before. Then I called the Mike Douglas Show and I told them I knew a detective who carried disguises around in his car and could change his appearance in minutes. I gave them my number and they called me back and I acted like I had known nothing about it but I got a chance to be on the show. A few weeks later I received an offer from Hollywood to have a television series based on my work as a detective."

Besides touring the country to lecture at colleges, Toma also lectures at the high school and grade school levels.

"When I go to these grade schools and high schools around the country it really makes me sick. These kids don't even know what they are doing. Little kids in grade school come up to me and tell me that they sit around with their parents and smoke out of the bong [water pipe]. One little girl told me that her mother puts some cocaine on a mirror and lets her two year old little brother lick it off."

Toma pointed out that the reason kids are turning to drugs is the lack of leadership, love, and caring in the American family today.

"After I get done talking at these high schools and grade schools these kids come up and thank me for being a leader to them. They are thankful because they know I care for them and I love them. I just hope and pray that some of them have not gone too far already and caused too much damage to their young bodies."

Toma provided a solution to the problem of drugs and young people and its action.

"What really makes me sick are the people who sit back and don't do a thing to help these kids. These kids need help and are looking for help from everyone. Faculty, you have a big job in front of you. It's more than a nine to five job. You have to be able to communicate on the same level with the kids. You have to come down off your platforms and help these kids because they are our future."

Holden aids available

Students who are residents of Joplin and have completed the first two years of college may be eligible for a private scholarship. The Mamie Holden Scholarship Fund offers six scholarships of \$250 per semester.

In order to be eligible for the scholarships from this fund, the applicant must be a resident of Joplin who has successfully completed the first two years of college. These scholarships are to be made to protestant students who are attending any college they select, although Mamie Holden indicated in her will a preference that the college be located in the state of Missouri and that such a college be non-sectarian or a protestant college. She had a particular interest in students studying fine arts, and she was specifically interested in students utilizing the Spiva Art Center at Missouri Southern.

The maximum period for which a recipient can receive a scholarship is three years unless the student demonstrates

unusually fine talent in the fine arts. The scholarships will be for \$250 per semester or \$500 per academic year.

Applicants will be selected by a committee composed of the president of the First National Bank of Joplin, the president of the school board of the school district of Joplin, and a third person to be selected by them each year. The selection committee will base its determination upon the applicants' scholarship abilities, sincerity of purpose, needs, and personal integrity.

Applications are available from the trust department of the First National Bank of Joplin or from Dr. Glenn Dolence at Missouri Southern.

Completed applications should be sent to the trust department at the First National Bank prior to April 1, 1980, for the following academic year. The applications will be reviewed by the selection committee during the following two weeks. Those students awarded the scholarship will be named prior to April 15.

KME initiates 10

The Missouri Iota chapter of Kappa Mu Epsilon, the mathematics honor society at Missouri Southern, initiated 10 new members. Kappa Mu Epsilon was founded in 1931 for the benefit of teachers and students of undergraduate mathematics and is now a national organization with approximately one hundred chapters and 4000 members.

New initiates are Charles Ames, Debbie

Buzzard, Jeff Jackson, Michelle DesAutels, Rhonda McKee, Rickey Richardson, Sherry Scott, Mary Shimp, Carla Thomas, and Diana Wilson.

The initiation ceremony was conducted by the KME officers in the banquet room of Wyatt's Cafeteria. Relatives and friends joined the KME members in a banquet following the initiation.

The Pershing Rifles Team of Missouri Southern State College took trophies at the annual Regimental Assembly held recently at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Pershing Rifle units from four states participated in eight events including both team and individuals competition.

Company M-7 Commander P/R Captain James Nichols of El Dorado Springs and P/R First Lieutenant Judith Willard of Reeds won first place in the two-man exhibition. Captain Nichols also placed third in one-man exhibition drill. Randy Haycock of Joplin took third place in Beginning Drill Down and Doug

Ferguson also of Joplin received second place for his performances in the intermediate class.

The Southern team competed against 17 other college and universities in marching and rifle drills.

Pershing Rifles win four trophies

Awards, trophies, championships get attention for rifle team



Butch English positions the sight on his rifle during practice of the Missouri Southern Rifle Team. Team members practice 15 hours per week in preparation for their season which lasts from September to April making it one of the most difficult sports to participate in.

Missouri Southern's rifle team has been receiving a certain amount of attention lately due to their constant winning records. Among these recently have been the Nebraska Big 8 match and the Missouri Southern College Precision Air Rifle Championship in which new records were set by the Southern team members.

The team is coached by Sgt. Mike Rogers who also selects the team members. "We have tryouts every fall for the rifle team and anyone is welcome to try out as long as they are a fulltime student at Missouri Southern and are in good standing. These tryouts are handled through the ROTC but the student does not have to have been involved in ROTC activities.

"In fact," said Rogers, "one of our best team members last year was Diane Davis who had been on the team for two years. Diane had never been active in rifle shooting as a competitive sport. She went on to become the team's captain and win several awards."

This year the team is composed of more experienced members: Mark Brown, Kevin Cornell, Butch and Mike English, and Ryan Ridings. Each of these students has had experience in rifle competition before and all of the members but Cornell belonged to the International BB Gun Championship Team.

"It is difficult for students to become members of the rifle team because of the amount of time involved," said Rogers. "First of all, we have the longest period of competition, starting in September and ending in April. This discourages many students from trying out for the team. Also, after the student has made the team, they must practice here at least 10 to 15 hours a week. This doesn't count the amount of practice time that they spend on their own."

According to Rogers, the two most difficult positions in shooting in competition are the standing and kneeling positions. He works with the team in perfecting their stances.

"For four years it has been my job to coordinate practices to fit the team's schedules," said Rogers. "I work with them on their marksmanship and try to help them to improve their shooting techniques such as their alignment, their breathing, and a light trigger finger."

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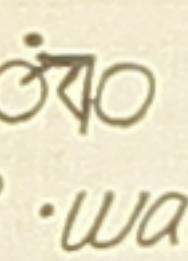
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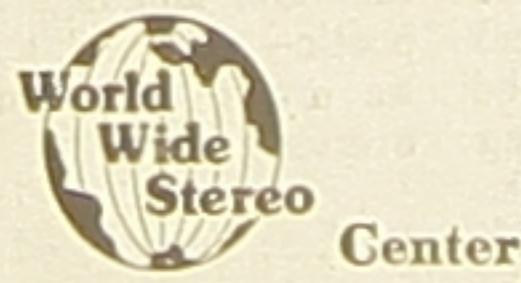
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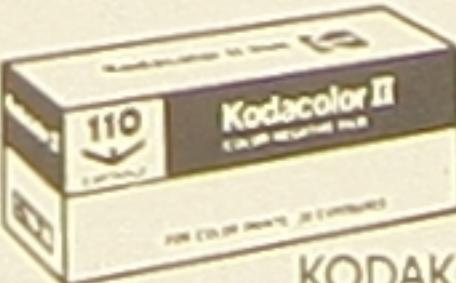
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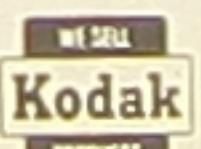
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opinion

Heroes needed

Hero worship; he deserves it.

Every day heroes are made, not born. We all have heroes whether we are consciously aware of them or not. They are important to us.

They give us someone to look up to, someone whom we can pattern ourselves after.

Heroes are not just mythological characters like John Wayne's public image. Heroes are often very real people like your father or mother or President Truman or Davey Crocket.

They may be people who have lived and died, people who do nothing more than help you discover your identity, or people who accomplish outstanding feats, who set precedences.

Hero worship is very important to adults as well as to children; it may not be conscious hero figure, but there is someone for each of us to look toward for guidance and encouragement. The concept should not be discarded as unimportant, especially now, during these troubled times.

Every day heroic incidents take place, and often they are reported only for their sensational quality. Yet a discriminating reader know what to read for.

A few examples of heroic deeds printed in the sensational manner would include the recent U.S. hockey team's victory. These young men are heroes, not because they defeated the Russians in the Olympic games but because they met an outstanding challenge.

Whether the name of the group was Russians or Chinese or Poles is not the outstanding factor.

The real success is that the members of the U.S. team banded together to accomplish a next to impossible task. The Russians were by far the superior team and had more than once proved it. But in the spirit of patriotism and individual pride, the U.S. team won the Gold Medal.

The heroism is in the act of defeating the odds and by doing so posing as a surrogate symbol for the Nation.

Another even more outstanding example of heroism is the woman who stood up for her rights and was excommunicated from her faith. If women are ever to obtain equal rights, this woman's personal valor shall go down in history.

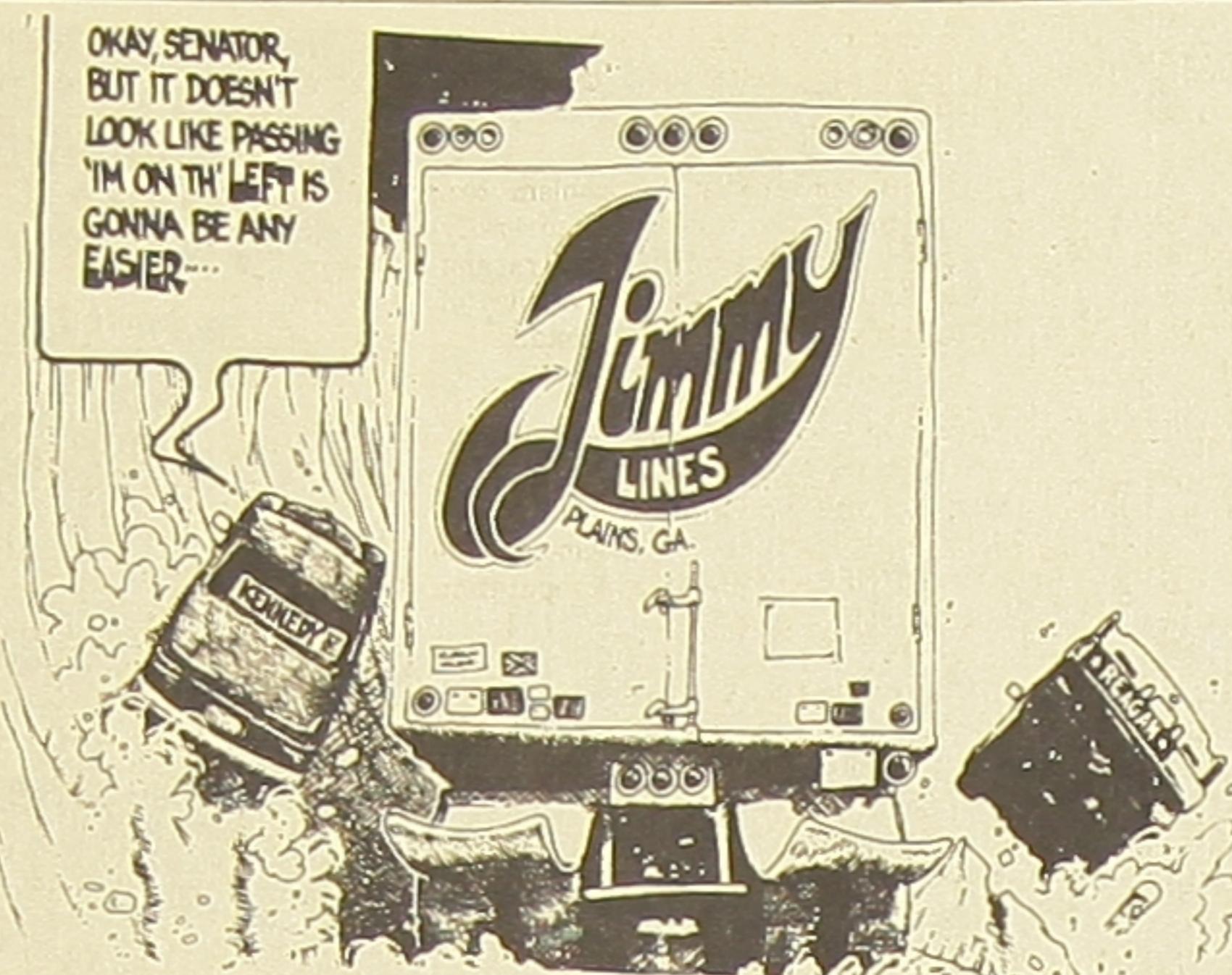
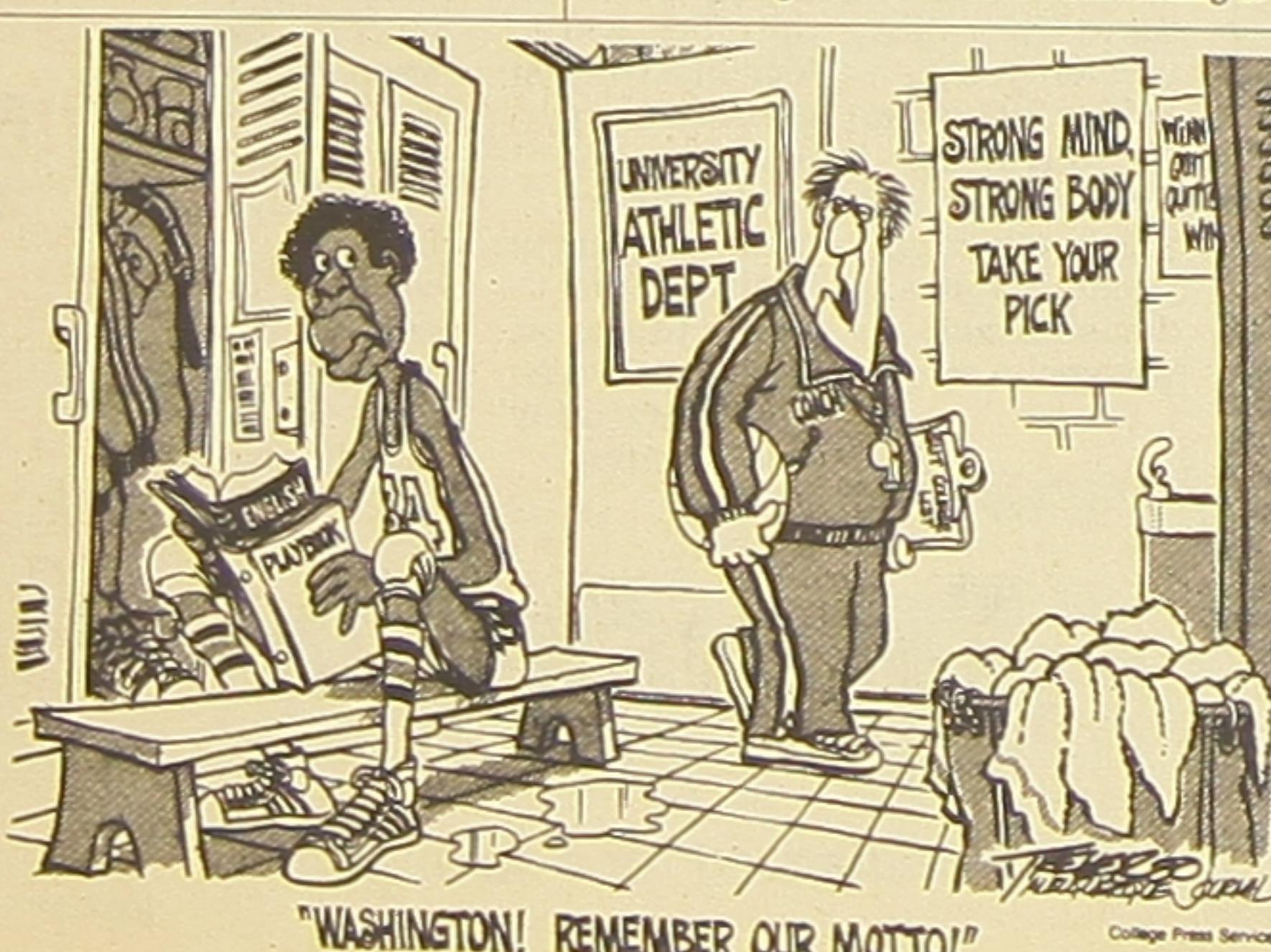
Still another example was the young man who helped detain a Harlem robbery suspect. Of course, this example may be far removed from your comprehension because to understand the act, one need first to know something about the ghetto. In the ghetto it is every man for himself so when one man goes out of the way to help another, it deserves a great deal of credit.

How does all this relate to you?

Hero worship is not idolizing someone to the point of considering them superhuman. Yet the idea is very important as far as building morale to help us face the problems this nation faces.

Be a hero worshipper.

There's nothing wrong with being one.



Clark Swanson

Once again, it seems that the American public is giving attention to its annual concern for the economy of this republic. In the previous year concern was sparked by the plight that had struck the American dollar on the international money markets; however, that situation was rendered harmless and forgotten with a short gold bail out—Americans seem to have a corner on the short term solution market. This year's annual concern has been prompted by the current presidential campaign; that always opens the door to a host of issues, only to close that same door six months after the November general election.

The most visible evil, in relationship to our economy, is that thing termed inflation. Yet that tag is seemingly going to be abandoned, giving way to a new term, hyper-inflation. The inflation, or rather hyper-inflation, rate is now well over 13 percent and is expected to reach a heartbreaking 18 percent by the end of this year.

Many, and in reality, too many, ask what can be done to control this beast, if anything. And that in

itself is the problem. Too many people are asking what can be done instead of doing anything at all. Most economists will agree that in the struggle with inflation someone is going to be hurt. The simple question seems to be who is going to be hurt and when? However, is it fair to hurt a minority to save a majority; not really, but that seems to be the American way.

Of course, governmental fiscal restraint would help the situation. But here a problem arises; somebody's ox is going to get gored, but whose? And when that happens, be assured that there will be an outcry. We must consider that next year is an election year and those cries will be heard in congress; after all no one wants to lose an election due to inflation.

There is also the adage of oil imports, which ranks right up there with excessive governmental spending. The oil companies fight tooth and nail against a windfall profits tax; the moderates wonder about the middle class; and the poor?—They sometimes wonder what the American Dream means.

Sometime this week President Carter will show to

Inflation everybody's problem, but nobody's apparent concern

this country his plan for beating inflation. Looks like another election year ploy, not very well thought out and giving something to everybody. In other words, an election year blunder.

Presently the Federal Reserve Board is tightening up if not stomping out interest rates. Yet how high can these figures be sent before the economy comes to a standstill? Credit, or the lack of it, is presently being eyed as another short term solution.

Somewhere, somebody is in the process of throwing a Keynesian economic book out the window. The solution seems to be that everybody is going to have to lose to gain. And that, folks, takes a lot of courage, more than it seems we can muster.

Basically to solve this problem, everybody is going to have to conserve; everybody is going to have to suffer; and everybody is going to undertake a lower standard of living; we are just too fat.

But most of all we need a leader who understands this.



Blaine Kelly

There are a lot.—Well, there are several, not a lot, if you can distinguish "several" as a quantitative term separate from one such as "a lot"; or does "a lot" refer to a piece of real estate rather than a measure of quantity.—Like I said, or was going to say, there are—not to be distinguished from an expression or an idiom—in the English language which irritate me tremendously. In general, to be precise, the English language is going to hell without a map. I don't mean that Hell doesn't have a map, but that the English language, its usage and application, is going there (to Hell) without the aid of a map to guide it ("it" being the language). It's good to be concise. And by concise, I mean comprehensive yet brief. And by comprehensive, I mean including much within narrow limits.

But I've noticed many redundancies lately over the past few years or two. Take this common mistake: "Tonight at 12:00 p.m. this evening the Midnight Special will feature the Cars in concert on the Midnight special program with your host Wolfman Jack presenting the Cars in concert." Clearly, it is unclear what this means. This inept sentence is repetitive and written as if the readers' (or in this case the listeners') power of recall is so bad that he must be reminded what he has just read. Let me reiterate my point in all this by stating that such redundancies only confuse the issue and cloud meaning.

But what I'm particularly irritated with are those cute little either antiquated or trendy expressions we have come to use. Our location, our phraseology, in many cases, has become a daisychain of overused pithy and not so pithy expressions that we have heard verbally and try to imitate or that we have absorbed through the subliminal brainwashing of the

television and radio media. Some people's speech patterns are accentuated by the piecemeal of several famous media taglines and slogans or utterances made famous by personalities on television or in the movies. Examples are the Fonzie's "Haa-ey" and Mae West's "Come up and see me sometime," to name something, recent and something not so recent. Take, for example, Robin William's improvisations on *Mork and Mindy*; over half of his material is a peppering of clips from well-known lines from screen, stage, music and commercials, and they apply to whatever topic he may touch on. He may be a comic genius, but it's for certain that that genius was shaped almost exclusively by the live media.

And where one doesn't let the media infiltrate his way of speaking, he lets his profession do the job. Some professions are notorious for inpenetrable jargon, which is mostly mumbo-jumbo geared toward keeping up a facade of what is acutely pseudo-intellectualism, while shutting most out of their conversations and maintaining a club-like atmosphere. It's like the secret codes we used to delight in when children.

And we all know about political jive talk, as I call it. This brand of double talk can be compared to a large Coke; for while it fills a lot of space, that space is filled with empty calories. Political language is a vacuous junk talk made up of empty words that sound good, like "ostensibly" and "perchance" and if in answer to a question, never addressing the question but prancing gaily around it, sending out grayish shades of hope with expressions like "everything in our power" and "concerted effort," without ever specifying what those efforts may be for reasons of "national security". Of course,

political candidates, especially, are hesitant about dealing with specifics for fear that their statements will be misconstrued as advocating or opposing something.

And then there are the dumb little phrases which all of us have used at one time or another. "At one time or another" is one of them. In the above sentence structure, the prepositional phrase adds nothing to the meaning of the construction. But the fact that its deletion would take nothing away from the sentence has less to do with it than the fact that it is all too commonly used and suffers from "iron-poor blood," an adjectival phrase which is tiring itself. And I never want to hear "bite the bullet" again, or a stale simile like "mind like a steel trap."

I also don't like a writer who indulges in proverbs like "strike while the iron is hot" or passages from Shakespeare like "What a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive" or any variation on "to be or not to be." While such borrowing from other sources may denote a vast knowledge, incessant use also denotes an inability on the part of the individual to formulate his own little maxims and develop a philosophic way of thinking peculiar to himself and his own ideas.

I guess what I'm really asking for is a little more originality in all modes of non-literary communication. Our language is going to have to get more poetic—and I don't mean reciting hack poetry—if we aren't to exhaust our word stock through overuse.

Well, as I'm pressed for time and space, I'm forced to end our discussion for the present and relieve myself.

The Chart

Missouri's Best College Newspaper

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in journalism as a laboratory experience. Views expressed in The Chart do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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Past reputations suffer from excursions into extension programs

While it was called a "degree mill" for a while in the 1970s, Columbia College historically is not that.

The descendant of the all-woman's college, Christian College, Columbia College became coeducational in the 1960s, and in the 1970s began expanding its offerings to extension centers.

Today, most of the graduates of the college have never set foot on the Columbia, Mo., campus. That's also true for Ottawa University in Ottawa, Kans.

Both schools are respectable institutions of higher education which became faced with shrinking enrollments and growing deficit budget problems. Both institutions established far-flung learning centers to offer long-distance degrees bearing the name of the parent institution.

But both have gained unwanted reputations and have fallen into troubles of various kinds.

For Ottawa University the problem has involved granting credit to six University of New Mexico basketball players and seven athletes from the University of Utah for classes they never attended.

Courses offered in distant locations are used by administrators of small colleges to compensate for declining enrollments at the home campus, to increase income from tuition, and to build up a reputation as a national institution.

Similar programs exist at larger universities, but in these cases they generally account for only a small portion of the total enrollment and income.

Columbia College at its zenith offered classes in 37 states and in Puerto Rico. In

1978 Columbia came close to losing its accreditation after the North Central Association began to monitor its course offerings. Since then Columbia has closed many of its extension centers, including the one in Joplin, and now is operating in 10 states.

In Joplin Columbia College operated at 5th and Virginia streets, in the building at the north end of the city parking lot, the building which had been part of Ramseys Department Store.

There, conducting classes four nights a week, Columbia College offered courses in basic subjects such as English, American history and American government, and a variety of business courses. Students who enrolled in the courses were told they would transfer to other institutions, but they found out soon after that many institutions, including Missouri Southern, refused to accept the credit from Columbia.

Faculty members to teach the courses were recruited from townspeople but mostly from among high school teachers. Persons desiring to teach submitted a brief resume to the dean at Columbia and were issued a syllabus and a text book. A teacher was paid \$1,000 to teach a 3-credit hour course.

Recruited students were primarily persons receiving the GI educational benefits.

Columbia College leaped into the extension or outreach effort to cash in on federal funding available. It was at the urging of the military, said one Columbia official, that the college began these centers. The military, he explained, wanted military personnel to be able to pursue degrees on military bases and have branches of the same school available across the nation when they were transferred.

When North Central threatened to withhold reaccreditation, Columbia took measures to tighten up hiring procedures and to govern more tightly course content. Today more than 2,000 students are working at Columbia centers and they are offered courses and classwork as similar as possible to that offered at the home campus.

While the Columbia College courses are not, by most persons, considered today to be "degree mill" situations, the taint of the past remained, and Columbia today is working hard to remove that image. North Central did not take away accreditation, and in its last on-campus visit reported that Columbia College had made remarkable gains in quality.

Though state regulation is sought by Missouri, it is not aimed primarily at the Columbia College of today.

There are cheaper ways to get a degree without attending class

Missouri Southern students may be wasting their time and money in trying to get a college degree. There are easier ways—and Missouri is one of the best states in the union to get a degree without attending classes.

More than 50 non-accredited "colleges" in the state grant degrees—bachelors, masters, and doctorates—to "students" who do little more than fill out a form and pay a fee.

The lack of state regulations has, indeed, turned Missouri in a haven for these degree mills, according to state officials.

What a degree mill does is simple. The person desiring a degree pays the right price and a degree of one's choosing is granted. In some cases, there may be more complicated situations. In these instances student may actually be expected to attend "college-level" classes taught by persons who themselves lack the credentials expected of most college faculty members.

Many states have laws expecting high standards of institutions granting degrees. Such is not the case in Missouri. Any institution desiring to award college degrees in Missouri need only incorporate itself and obtain a business license.

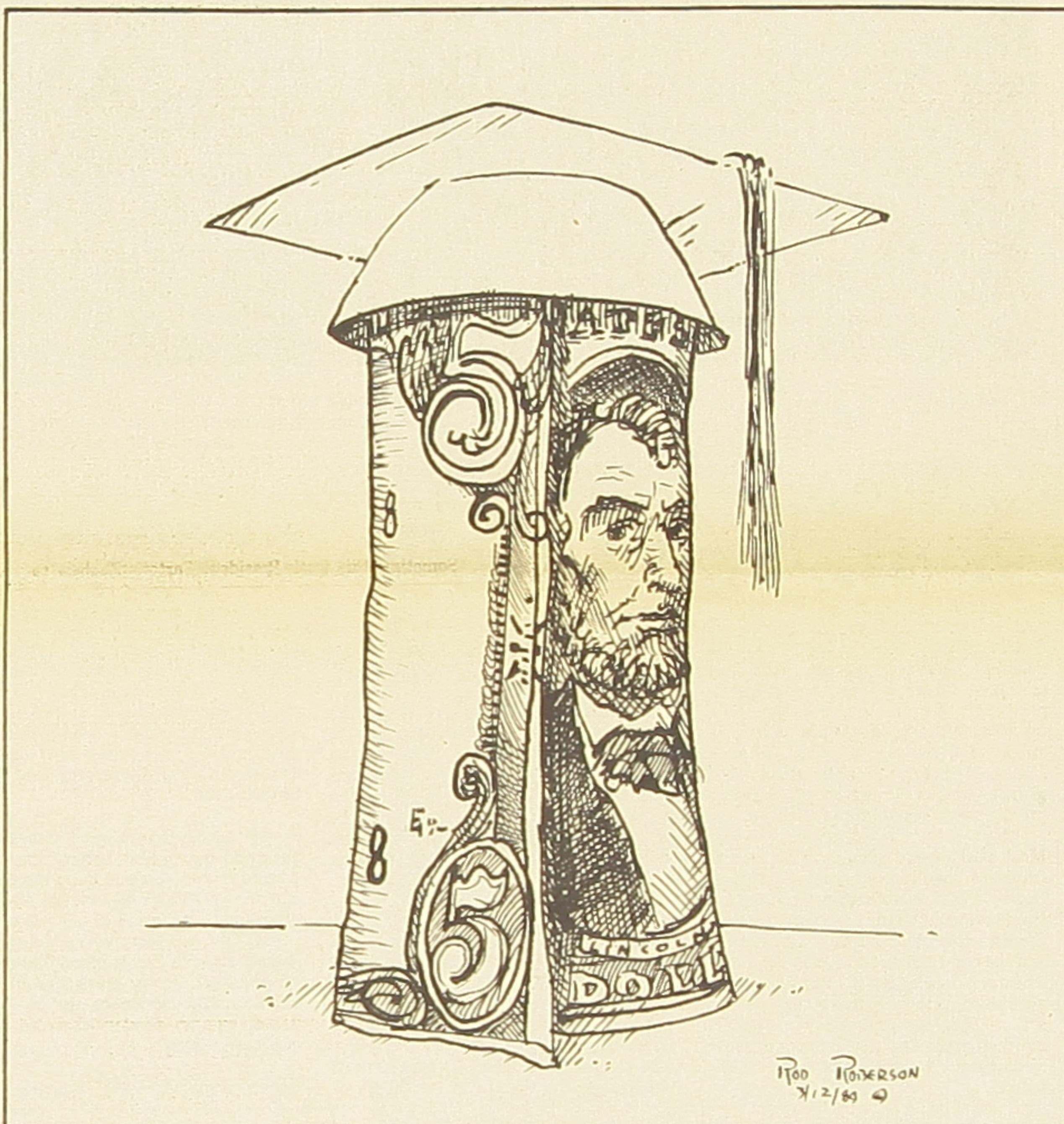
In fact, no one's approval is needed to issue degrees. And since nobody regulates them, nobody really knows how many such institutions there are. They don't require campuses or buildings or even offices. A post office box is sometimes all that exists.

Accredited institutions, such as Missouri Southern, have to go through difficult processes to be recognized. For institutions in Missouri the chief source of accreditation is the North Central Accrediting Association.

Missouri Southern was granted full accreditation 10 years ago. That means its programs and degrees have been recognized as meeting the high standards set by the association. Now it's time for reaffirmation of accreditation. North Central visitors will be coming to campus next year at this time to look over the college, its programs, and its faculty.

In preparation, Missouri Southern's faculty is at the present time engaged in a massive self-study. Each department is analyzing its courses, its faculty, and its programs to see what progress has been made in the past 10 years and where they should be in the next 10 years.

But in other parts of Missouri, diploma or degree mills are operating. And though degrees from such institutions are generally worthless in academic circles, to



the uninformed, they could have meaning.

Legislation to change the situation has been introduced in the Missouri House of Representatives and was approved by the House Education Committee. The bill, however, which would give the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education the power to approve all degree programs, is languishing far down on the calendar and may not be acted upon by the time the session ends in April. Until the legislation is approved, college degrees up to the doctoral level will be easily available.

Non-accredited institutions may, at times, operate out of full campuses. These institutions may be awaiting accreditation or may simply not believe in accreditation for religious reasons. The student, however, must realize what he is

getting into when he chooses to attend such an institution. Some institutions advertise "Application for accreditation pending." Some of these institutions have carried that wording for 10 years and the application has already been denied a number of times. They have, in other words, no chance for gaining accreditation.

One of the most common ploys of degree mills is the offering of substantial credit for a student's "life experience." In these cases a student could be granted, say, 24 hours of college credit for the 24 years he served on a specific job. In other in-

stitutions, a student may be required to attend meetings at the school for two or three weeks. The end result will probably be a graduate degree, in these cases.

One example of an unaccredited school with non-traditional offerings is a "university" in the St. Louis area. There, for \$1,600 a year, a student may pursue degrees from the associate level to the doctorate. All work is done by correspondence.

This university awards up to one year's academic credit for past experience. Students are evaluated by academic committees—panels selected from the school's list of more than 400 adjunct faculty members who work for the school part-time when their services are required. Students need never visit the school or meet the faculty.

The Missouri Department of Consumer Affairs in 1978 issued a list of non-accredited schools, warning that their degrees might be worthless.

"One of the main concerns we had is absent accreditation, a person who goes through the program may not be getting what he expected," says David Doelling, director of consumer information for the Consumer Affairs Department. "It doesn't mean that the education is completely worthless, but in the employment game and higher education only a degree from an accredited institution counts."

In addition to the non-accredited schools that remain visible for years and may provide worthwhile experiences for students, officials say Missouri has attracted a host of organizations that change names and locations frequently and appear to have few scruples about selling degrees for cash or accepting cash and never mailing a degree.

Few persons who have had bad dealings with such institutions have bothered to report them.

Attempts to tighten state control over degree-granting institutions in the last few years have never made it into the law books. Last year the General Assembly narrowly rejected a bill requiring review and approval of all degree programs by the Coordinating Board of Higher Education. Proponents say that was because it might have threatened some private trade schools.

If such a legislation is enacted, however, what will probably happen is that the degree mills will pull out their telephones, close their mail boxes and move to another state.

There's always someone looking for an easy way to get a college degree.

But non-traditional approaches may not be entirely worthless

Non-traditional students and non-traditional colleges are becoming the subject of increasing concern across the country. The question is how best to serve these students, and the problem is how safe and reliable are the institutions.

Because non-traditional institutions most often find themselves tagged with the label of "degree mills," and because most "degree mills" are non-traditional institutions, the questions have become confusing to many educators.

But the State University of New York has established Empire State College, a non-traditional institution offering non-traditional courses.

Other such institutions have been established by reliable, dependable col-

leges and universities, and the student seeking ways to achieve the type of education he/she wants and needs may find some confusion everywhere.

Off-campus programs, especially of the non-traditional kind, are generally more susceptible to mediocrity and to the delivering of sub-standard programs at a very low cost to the institution.

In recognition of the threat posed by irresponsible efforts to capitalize on the opportunities created to fill non-traditional student needs, the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation, state boards of higher education, regional accrediting commissions, and state legislatures are currently establishing guidelines and evaluative criteria to insure that students unable to attend college in the traditional

way are protected. The goal is to insure the integrity of the degrees earned.

The granting of life experience credit is one practice under close scrutiny. One institution granting a doctorate in education—the student has a choice of an doctor of education degree or a doctor of philosophy degree in education—will grant up to 60 hours of credit to any person who has taught five years or more. To complete the doctorate, the student need only complete a research assignment.

Another institution requires the student to attend a two week session "on the campus" in Florida or California and enroll in courses during that period. The curriculum offered is "Foundations of Education." One can earn 16 hours of credit in the two weeks.

But proponents of change in education argue that there is merit in some of the ideas advanced, and that many of today's non-traditional students can accomplish much in home study followed by a short campus seminar or workshop session. The University of Oklahoma, for one, offers liberal studies degrees along these lines, and most persons would not challenge the depth or scope of these programs.

The president of Empire State College, James W. Hall, argues that "we need to keep in clear focus the educational purposes of non-traditional education, and view these purposes as a continuation of the historical development of higher education in America. We also need to assess empirically the effects that well-run programs can and do have on the

lives of many people who would otherwise continue to be excluded from the intellectual opportunities, stimulation, and enrichment that learning at its best can provide."

And Hall says that as more colleges and universities begin to feel the crunch of declining enrollments in the 1980s they will have to look closely at their traditional offerings and at the great reservoir of non-traditional students who can make up the student body of the future.

"People involved in higher education will need to be much clearer about the mission, purposes, and expected results of alternative programs. Academics will also need to evaluate such programs more carefully than they have to date."

What's Happening

At the Movies

American Gigolo. Story of male prostitution in the new west. Directed by Paul Shadrack and starring Richard Gere, Lauren Hutton, and Nina Van Pallant.

All That Jazz. A Broadway director faces death after a life of sex and drugs. Starring Roy Scheider, Jessica Lange, Ann Reinking, Leland Palmer, Cliff Gorman, and Ben Vereen. Directed by Bob Fosse.

Being There. Wealth raises an idiot with the aid of television. The middle-aged man goes for the presidency of the United States. Starring Peter Sellers, Shirley MacLaine, and Melvyn Douglas. Directed by Hal Asby.

Chapter Two. Based on the romance of Neil Simon and Marsha Mason. Starring Marsha Mason and James Caan.

Coal Miner's Daughter. A love story based on the life of country singer Loretta Lynn. Starring Sissy Spacek and Tommy Lee Jones.

The Fog. After the success of *Halloween*, the Fog moves in. Starring Adrienne Barbeau, Jamie Lee Curtis, and Janet Leigh. Directed by John Carpenter.

Kramer vs. Kramer. Two divorced parents fight over the rights of raising their son. Directed by Robert Benton and starring Dustin Hoffman, Meryl Streep, Justin Henry, and Jane Alexander.

The Last Married Couple in America. Light comedy about sex and divorce. Starring George Segal and Natalie Wood.

Simon. New York is blessed with an alien from another planet. Starring Alan Arkin and Madeline Kahn. Directed by Marshall Brickman.

In Concert

Outlaws (country rock)
Molly Hatchet
Tuesday, March 18
Tulsa Assembly Center
Tickets \$7.50, \$8.50

Cleo Laine (jazz)
Sunday, March 23
Music Hall, 7 p.m.
Kansas City, Mo.
Tickets \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50 Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with check or money order to

Women's Jazz Festival
P.O. Box 22521
Kansas City, Missouri, 64113

***Chick Corea (jazz)**
Sunday, March 23
Midland Theatre, 8 p.m.
Kansas City, Mo.
Tickets \$7.50, \$8.50

Iggy Pop (new wave)
Wednesday, March 26
Lawrence Opera House 9 p.m.
Lawrence, Kansas

Tammy Wynette (country)
Friday, March 28
Ziegfeld's, 6550 East 71st St.
Tulsa, Okla.
1st show—\$13.50, 8 p.m.
2nd show—\$11.50, 11 p.m.
Call 918-492-5303

***Utopia (rock)**
Saturday, March 29
Hoch Auditorium, 8 p.m.
Lawrence, Kansas
Tickets \$8.50, \$9.50

***John Denver (MOR country)**
Saturday, April 5
Kemper Arena, 8 p.m.
Tickets \$12.50, \$10.00, \$8.50

***Robin Trower (rock 'n roll)**
Shootingstar
Tuesday, April 8
Memorial Hall, 8 p.m.
Kansas City, Kansas
Tickets \$8.00

Loretta Lynn (country)
Saturday, May 17
Ziegfeld's, 6550 East 71st St.
Tulsa, Okla.
1st show—\$18.50, 8 p.m.
2nd show—\$16.50, 11 p.m.
Call 918-492-5303

*Send money order in self-addressed, stamped envelope plus 50 cents per ticket for handling to:
Capital Tickets
P.O. Box 3428
Kansas City, KS 66103

'Born Yesterday' now showing at Taylor



Maureen McCullough and Michael Williams converse during one of the scenes of *Born Yesterday* which is playing in Taylor Auditorium through Saturday night.

Performances of *Born Yesterday*, the first main stage play of the new semester, will run tonight through Saturday. The play opened last evening. The 1940s comedy is being presented at 8 p.m. in Taylor Auditorium. Students with activity cards are admitted free and the public may purchase a ticket for one dollar at the door.

Born Yesterday was written by Garson Kanin. Kanin is noted for his stage comedies and his film screenplays for Spencer Tracy and Katherine Hepburn. Some of the favorites include *A Double Life*, *Adam's Rib*, *Pat and Mike* and *Marrying Kind*.

The play was first staged on Broadway in February of 1946. Garson Kanin also served as director of the play and Max Gordon produced. The casting included Paul Douglas as Harry Brock, Judy Holliday as Billie Dawn, and Garry Merrill as Paul Verrall. The play became a runaway success with 1,642 performances.

Based on the Pygmalion type story with political overtones, the play became a favorite with the critics. The New York Times stated, "Mr. Kanin is not a deep political thinker, but his heart is in the right place and in addition he knows a funny line when he sees it on his own paper."

Missouri Southern's production includes Rita Henry as Helen, the hotel maid; Mike Williams as a reporter from the New Republic, Paul Verrall; Chester Lien as Buzz, the bellhop; Jim Blair as Eddie Brock; and Warren Mayer as Mr. Etheridge.

The millionaire junk dealer, Harry Brock, is Chris Larson, and Brock's girlfriend, Billie Dawn, is Maureen McCullough. Barry Martin will be Fred Devery.

Continued on page 6



J. Todd Belk

Spacek's performance as Lynn should finally get her attention she deserves

Country music has been one of the few remaining references to our American heritage. Americans are always sympathetic toward its own heritage. As a result, the filming of the life of country singer Loretta Lynn, *Coal Miner's Daughter* will capture the hearts of moviegoers as well as capture one of America's prominent women on film.

Most of the credit should go to the portrayal of the Lynn character by Sissy Spacek. The collaboration between the two is evident throughout the entire film. Spacek's resemblance to Lynn is uncanny and the coverage of the country tunes are amazingly accurate, but the character goes much further. Spacek's ability to use acting techniques to gain Lynn's mannerisms promotes the character above mediocrity. The usage of detail is the key factor.

Detail can also be noted in the development of Loretta Lynn's background. Director Michael Apted presented an excellent observation of the Butcher Holler home during the 40's. This area full of poverty from the low wages earned by the coalminers is shown in great detail. On the other side of the tracks in Nashville, the portrayal of the country stars' lives is accurate with their habits of squandering their fortunes on material items.

The only problem is the adaptation of the screenplay. Thomas Rickman, who wrote the Burt Reynolds movies, *W.W. And The Dixie Dancekings* and *Hooper*, had the honors of transforming the best seller autobiography, *Coal Miner's Daughter* into a screenplay. The tough process of condensing the book into two hours of

film creates a problem. Instead of capitalizing on the mental problems of Lynn as Ronee Blakely did in *Nashville*, the film centers around the love between Lynn and her husband-manager Mooney. As a result, the scenes involving the breakdown don't climax and fall flat in dramatization.

As a love story, the viewer becomes wrapped up in the world of Loretta Lynn. You do care for her because she is a strong person with problems like anyone else. The character of Mooney is executed beautifully by Tommy Lee Jones, last seen in *Eyes Of Laura Mars*. The sturdy physique of Jones gives the Mooney character the dominance needed. Again, like Spacek, the Mooney character is full of accurate detail.

Others involved in the film are Levon

Helm as Ted, Lynn's father, and Phyllis Boyens as Clara, Lynn's mother. Both actors present the essence of the hill people. From the looks on their faces, these people have led a hard life in the coal mines. Also, Beverly D'Angelo's depiction of Patsy Cline is interesting. Though the singing can't match the singer, the acting and looks can. D'Angelo has had an interesting career as an actress. The parts she enacts are unique and far from stereotype casting. They include a lesbian in *The Sentinel*, Sheila in *Hair*, and one of Clint Eastwood's love interests in *Every Which Way But Loose*.

Besides the minor flaws of the film, *Coal Miner's Daughter* turns out to be one of the more interesting films based on the life of a celebrity. Spacek will definitely gain attention from the film and perhaps a career in singing country music.



Joe Angeles

Supertramp still a stranger to majority in area despite brilliance of new album

One of the strongest bands in the studio and on the stage since release of *Crime of the Century* in 1974, Supertramp has bolted into the 1980's with the brilliant success of *Breakfast in America*. But it is odd that such a vast majority in the area have heard little or even none of the fine work written by founding members and songwriters for Supertramp, Rick Davies and Roger Hodgson.

Supertramp was started after Davies met Hodgson after Davies' band The Joint failed. One of Davies' earlier groups, Rick's Blues, included Gilbert O'Sullivan.

Original Supertramp members consisted of Davies, keyboards; Hodgson, bass; Richard Palmer, guitar; Dave Winthrop, sax; Bob Miller, drums. This line up released their first eponymous album in 1970 with little commercial success. Miller suffered a nervous breakdown after the release of the album and was replaced by Kevin Currie.

In 1971, Frank Farrell joined the band on bass and Hodgson moved to lead guitar for the new album, *Indelibly Stamped*. Once again Supertramp had little commercial success.

Currie, Palmer, and Winthrop left the band after the failure of the second album and were replaced by Bob C. Benberg, formerly of Bees Make Honey on drums, John Anthony Hellwell on woodwinds and Dougie Thompson on bass, both former members of Alan Bown Set.

With a solid band behind them, Davies and Hodgson's writing talents began to emerge. In the first two cuts on *Crime of the Century* ("School", "Bloody Well Right") Davies and Hodgson cry out against the injustices in the educational and social system. Even though "School" attempts to point out some of the evils of the educational system, the final verse gives a final word of advice:

*Maybe I'm mistaken expecting you to fight
Or maybe I'm just crazy I don't know wrong from right
But while I am still living I've just got this to say
It's always up to you if you want to be that
want to see that
want to see it that way
—you're coming along...*

Davies' interpretation of "Bloody Well Right" gives the feeling of frustration and the loss of motivation as he sings:

*Me, I don't care anyway!
Write your problems down in detail
Take them to a higher place
You've had your cry—no, I should say wail
In the meantime hush your face
Right, quite right, you're bloody well right...*

In 1975 *Crisis? What Crisis?* was released and the album would have limited commercial acceptance, but the most important aspect of the release was the coinciding tour of the United States. Super-

tramp played the smaller theatres around the country and they were the headline attraction. Being the headliner allowed them to always be in charge of their entire show. Given this opportunity, Supertramp took full advantage of the situation. What has become a trademark of their shows is their opening. The house lights go down and a screaming harmonica from the beginning of "School" pierces throughout the theatre. As Hodgson's guitar begins to fade into the song, faint rays of light shine down upon Davies and Hodgson and then the show has begun.

Supertramp also made exceptional use of visual effects during their concerts to entertain the crowd. The encore featuring "Crime of the Century" ends with the album cover from *Crime of the Century* emerging on a screen above and behind Benberg's drum kit.

After the tour in 1975, Supertramp waited until 1977 for the release of *Even in the Quietest Moments*. Most of the songs on the album deal with the theme of love, but "Fool's Overture" gave Supertramp the opportunity of using more visual effects in their show. In 1977 Supertramp once again played the small theatres during their tour. During the instrumental of "Fool's Overture" the screen behind Benberg comes to life again with visions of Winston Churchill and Big Ben. Even with such emphasis placed on visual effects, Supertramp's musical performance never falters.

Supertramp once again waited for two years before releasing a new album and *Breakfast in America* bolted to the top of the album charts and took up residence. But with such popularity one question had to be answered. Could they continue to play the small theatres? The answer was obviously no if the band was to capitalize financially. But if Supertramp was going to play the larger auditoriums would their show be harmed? The answers to that question proved to be a no also.

Playing before two sellout crowds at the Checkerboard in St. Louis, Supertramp had the audience begging for more. Never satisfied with leaving things as they are, Supertramp added another film to the set of their visual effects. This time "Rudy" was used for the audio and visual effects which placed the audience on a speeding locomotive.

Hodgson was spotlighted on "Even in The Quietest Moments" as he was left alone on the stage lighted only by a single spotlight as he played his acoustic guitar and tenderly sang the lyrics.

A&M Records have been rewarded for staying with Supertramp in good times as well as bad and true Supertramp fans have been rewarded with the opportunity of seeing them in the smaller venues. But why has Supertramp emerged as one of the brightest musical forces to step into the Eighties? Maybe, just maybe, it's because we are a

Dreamer, you know you are a dreamer



Kathy DeMint looks forward to teaching the art that has been a major force in her life—music.

DeMint awaits 'block'

By J. Todd Belk

With her timid appearance, senior music education major Kathy DeMint starts out next week on the last leg, The Block—student teaching. DeMint will administer skills to the Webb City music department. Her appearance may first strike you as not your basic outgoing person, but there's more than meets the eye. I envision her as a Snow White type, a person who knows nothing but kindness, just perfect for young brats.

Although her family was surrounded by music, it was almost by accident that she majored in music. "I always liked music. My dad started out as a music instructor before changing to a guidance counselor. I always had music in the family. During high school I didn't participate. I was active in church music. That was the main reason I wasn't active in high school. I was in youth choir at the First Baptist Church in Joplin," said DeMint.

When choosing a school to attend, DeMint looked at Southwest Baptist, but at the last minute changed to Missouri Southern. "I had braces on my teeth my

senior year in high school. I couldn't move away from the orthodontist. I just thought going to college wasn't a big enough excitement for me," she explained.

Under the direction of her advisor, Dr. Joe Sims, DeMint will finish her degree in May. She holds up the department for their strong leadership.

"Most of the instructors have strong faith in God and it comes through. It shows in their attitude and the way they work," stated DeMint.

In her spare time, DeMint enjoys the outdoors life. "My favorite hobby is canoeing. I like just about any outdoors activity. Besides outdoors activities, I play the piano and guitar," said DeMint.

Though DeMint will be receiving an education degree in music, she is just a few hours away from an elementary degree. "I'm definitely going to teach. I probably will pick up some more hours. If I have to teach at a small school that needs two different teachers, I could teach regular class as well as teaching music," she said.

Amy Russell—singing her career

In the parallel lines of the hallway, Amy Russell saunters toward her class. The child-like eyes of her face draw the attention in for a closer observation. In terms of a degree from Missouri Southern, Russell maintains the classification of a freshman, but her ideas of the future are positive and defined.

From her childhood, music has been supreme in her life. The fact that at an early age Russell was learning about the trade she would later approach to earn a living, aids her to reach that goal.

"When I was young my mother always sang to my sister and me. It used to really touch me emotionally. The singing helped me release my anxieties. When my older sister started piano lessons, I would pick out chop sticks, so I took lessons," explained Russell. "I took them for eight years. Every year I participated in the National Piano Guild. I would prepare ten songs each spring. You would go into a room with a judge and you would play a song and wait while the critique was written. I would get a medal each year. Also I played in festivals in front of five judges. For second grade, that's pretty big."

Russell continued into another music facet playing the clarinet. "I learned to play the clarinet. It was a little ancient metal clarinet, not your basic wooden one. It was worth a lot of money. I was always a first or second clarinet," stated Russell.

But the major concern is a career in voice. During her days in high school, training

took her to state competition where she received a One rating. Unfortunately, her adventures at Missouri Southern's music department have been less than impressive.

"In my chorus days here, I was reminded of my old high school. When the students were absent, you would have to fill out an excuse slip. Also if you were tardy, If you missed so many times, it would count against your grade. It's so strange compared to other schools' policies," said Russell. "Also certain instructors seemed to be prejudiced about the pupils. When I didn't make the Collegiates is a good example. I felt I was a better singer than some of the others, but just a bit obnoxious. Because of that, he felt that I didn't fit in."

This summer Russell will be devoting her time to music again, taking both piano and vocal lessons. Next she moves to a more proper school for further training.

"I'm going to start taking piano and voice lessons again from my old teacher Karen Dolance. My teacher's feelings toward Missouri Southern's department is not outstanding. She doesn't like some of the instructors. Her thoughts were that the instructors don't pay enough attention to the students' needs," said Russell.

Currently Russell's interest lies in rock music. Riding with the New Wave groups of the eighties, she enjoys Blondie, Cheap Trick, Tom Petty, the Ramones, Roxy Music, the Talking Heads, and the tradi-

tional The Who. Her dreams envision herself heading a group of rock musicians.

"I would like to be in a band and have the position of lead vocalist. If I was the lead, I would have to play rhythm guitar. I would at times want to play lead guitar. If I can, I will transfer from clarinet to saxophone. I want to be as diverse as possible," she explained.

Her tastes in music and dreams of stardom led her to a confrontation with Jerry Harrison, keyboardist for the Talking Heads. They discussed the possibilities of a career and what she would go through.

"Jerry Harrison offered me lots of encouragement. He explained how it wouldn't be easy and I would go through a lot. I would have to take it step by step. I told him how frustrating it was to like New Wave music in this area and he understood," said Russell.

Through artist Julie Tichota, Russell has made a positive step toward her envisioned reality. Tichota introduced her to lead guitarist Joe Davis for John Orville Macy Band. The band was talked into allowing Russell to sing two songs, The Cars' "Just What I Needed" and Linda Ronstadt's version of "Tumblin' Dice" at Lee's Steak House.

"Whether I make it or not, I'll never forgive myself for not trying. I definitely have it in me. Anything I want, I usually get, one way or another," exclaimed Russell.



Amy Russell launches her musical career singing with the Orville Macy Band at Lee's Steak House.

Williams finds role model in TV's Dan Rather

Hiding his masculine figure, actor Michael Williams transforms himself into the mentally obsessed character of Paul Verrall, ace reporter, in the production of *Born Yesterday*. The character requires less in action than in the brain department.

To get into this difficult character, Williams goes by the guidelines that professional actors go by. "I always read the script several times. I observe others who are similar in character. Director Milton Brietzke suggested I watch Dan Rather's characteristics," explained Williams.

Paul Verrall is a reporter for the *New Republic*. He's out to change the world through his journalistic touch. Williams examines his depiction of Verrall.

"He is against Brock. Verrall stands for honesty, good and right. He's very personable and friendly. Always interested in people. He wants to help people. Verrall takes himself a little too seriously at times. He's very intense," explained Williams.

Though Williams is very active in the theatre, it wasn't always his top priority.

Throughout his days in high school, Williams participated in sports. It was not until speech class that he branched out into the theatre.

"When I was a junior in high school, I quit the track team to try out for a play. The coaches didn't think too much of me after that. I was on better terms my senior year. The play was *The Birds* by Aristophanes. I played three characters including Eupides and Prometheus. It was very interesting playing three roles. People kept quitting and I would take them over. The play wasn't much on the

Greek style, but the costumes were ordered from a university," stated Williams.

Though Williams started out at Missouri Southern in the plays, it was hard for him to decide to go into theatre. "I really didn't know what I wanted to do the first year and a half. I was an undecided major. When I tried out for the play *Picnic*, I decided to major in theatre," he explained.

Floyd, the hotel barber, is played by Mike Von Canon. Rebecca Ward will be Madge, the manicurist; and Charley, the bootblack, is played by Russell Brock. Tom Smith is Senator Norval Hedges, and his wife is being played by Kelly Williams.

Born Yesterday is being directed by Milton Brietzke, director of the theatre. Nelda Lux is stage manager.

That jacket on 'Stone' should look familiar

Persons who have their television sets turned in to A.B.C. at 9 p.m. Mondays usually will be seeing a series called "Stone."

Dennis Weaver, a Joplin native, plays Dan Stone, a police officer who is also an author.

And those who watch closely will catch Weaver wearing a Missouri Southern

alumni jacket at least once during each episode of the series.

Weaver attended Missouri Southern when it was a junior college in 1941. The college was then located at Fourth and Byers before moving to what is now Memorial High School.

Weaver returned to Missouri Southern's campus in 1969 to give the commence-

ment address.

Joplin's Municipal Airport has honored him by naming the main airport road Dennis Weaver Boulevard. Weaver and his family lived at 2727 Murphy St. in Joplin.

Those who were fans of "Gunsmoke" when it first aired in the 1950s will remember Weaver as Chester.

But he is probably best known for his role as Sam McCloud in the series "McCloud" where he rode a horse down the streets of New York City, fighting crime.

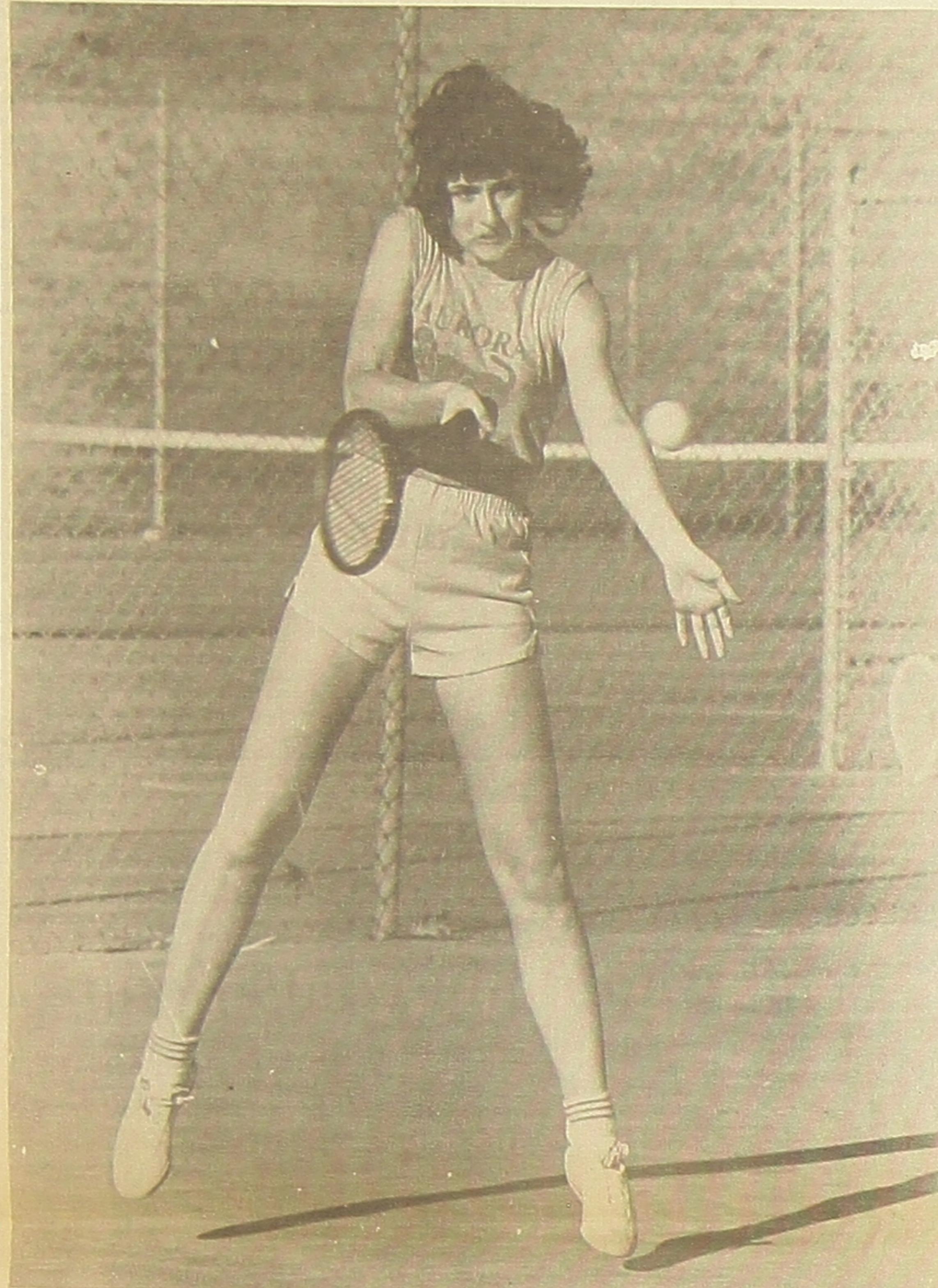
From Dodge City to New York City to Los Angeles, from a horse to a typewriter, Dennis Weaver is still in show business, and wears his Missouri Southern jacket as a reminder of where it all began.

Magazine asks help

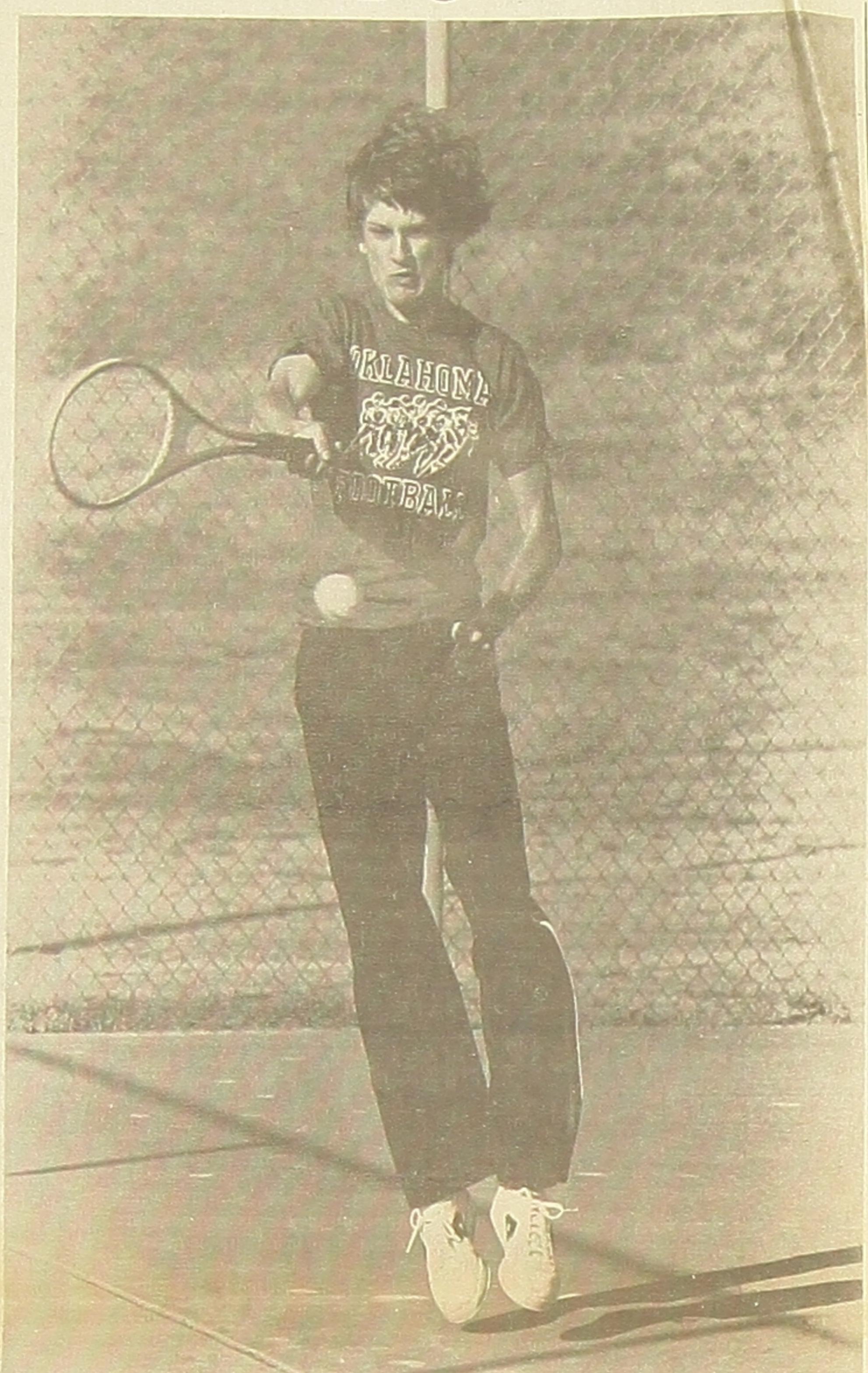
The *Winged Lion* is now accepting submissions for the Spring, 1980, issue.

Deadline for both literary and art work is March 19, and works can be turned in to Dr. Elliott Denniston, Room 310 Hearnes Hall, the *Winged Lion* mailbox in the English office on the third floor of Hearnes Hall, or to Nat Cole in Room 115 of the Art Building.

southern



Kelly Bowman is one of four freshmen on this year's women's tennis team. The women open the season March 25 at Tahlequah.



Chad Stebbins, lone sophomore on this year's team, is one of six underclassmen on the ten-man tennis squad.

Spring sports program getting into full swing on campus

Now that warm weather has finally arrived, the spring sports at Missouri Southern are in full swing. Although the baseball Lions are the only ones to have played an actual game at this time, the softball, golf and tennis teams open their seasons later this month.

Sallie Beard's track squad unofficially open their season tonight in an indoor meet at Pittsburg State University. First "official" outdoor meet is March 22—the Southwest Missouri State University Relays in Springfield. The Lady Lion thinclads will participate in seven other meets, all of them on the road.

Senior Patty Vavra heads a 17-member squad. She was named Southern's outstanding track performer for 1979. Vavra holds many of the school's sprints and hurdles records, including 16.0 seconds in the 100 meter hurdles, 11.2 seconds in the hundred meter dash and 25.2 seconds in the 200 meter dash. She has also thrown the javelin for a record 126 feet.

LoRee Knoll, Cherie Kuklentz and Nancy Robertson are the other seniors on the squad. Knoll makes her first appearance

as a Lady Lion thinclad and will throw the javelin. Kuklentz begins her fourth year of specializing in the field events of shot put, discus and javelin. Robertson returns to the team after a year's layoff. She will enter the 800 meters and the relay events.

Other squad members include junior Diana Swenson, sophomores Joyce Holland, Deb Peters, Donetta Smith, Joy Weathers and Lori White and freshmen Linda Castillon, Lori Churchwell, Wendy Davidson, Sharon Fees, Robin Marquis, Jane Schnelle and Marilyn Turley.

G.I. Willoughby's softball team is getting ready for its seasonal opener at Northeast Oklahoma State University on Monday. The Lady Lions will make their first home appearance on March 20 against Southern Illinois of Edwardsville.

"We've been practicing outside whenever we can," said Willoughby. "Our first three practices were inside because of the weather. The players have been hitting wiffle balls, working on their swings and practicing situation plays."

Seventeen players are listed on the roster.

First baseman Cathy Pearcy and outfielder Lisa Gardner are the only seniors. There are four juniors—second baseman Mary Carter, shortstop Patti Killian, pitcher Alane Maloney, and Eileen Rakowicki. Rounding out the squad are sophomores Kim Castillon, Teresa Guthrie, Sabina Payne, Shalaine Periman and Brenda Pitts and freshmen Gina Bradford, Diana Cole, Kelli Dozier, Gerri Gray, Ann Henson and Gena Hunter.

"We were 22-13 last year," said Willoughby, "and I look for us to be strong this season. We do have a tougher schedule, but we're much further along this year. The players have an increased knowledge of the game. Defense and hitting will be our strong points. There is a good feeling on the team in terms of confidence."

Doug Landrith's golf prospects have been working out on a daily basis. They have been hitting golf shots, playing intramural basketball, lifting weights and doing a lot of running in order to be in top physical condition. The season starts March 28 for the Lions' linksmen. Southern is entered in the Lincoln University Invitational in Jefferson City.

on April 17.

"We were 10-0 last year and we took fifth in the state tournament," said Chamberlin. "We've improved our schedule, though. We'll be playing schools that we've never played before."

Seniors Georgina Garrison, Linda Gebauer and Judy Burks are the seniors on the squad. Garrison played at the number one position last year for the Lady Lions and took second place in doubles at the state tournament. Sophomore Kathy Bay posted a 9-0 record in dual matches last year.

Newcomers include sophomores Connie Neagle and Sandra Smith-Vaughan and freshmen Kelly Bowman, Jackie Hall, Kathy Landgraf and DeAnn Stark. Smith-Vaughan is a native of Nicaragua. She won the Women's National Championship there in 1978 while attending the University of Central America.

"We're playing outside whenever we can," said Chamberlin. "We've been working on our groundstrokes, service returns, footwork and just getting to know each other."

Tennis team young, but Finton hopeful for year

John Cunningham, junior.

"Larry Boyd is a very fine player and I will be counting on him a lot during the season to play some good tennis. He has all the strokes down but he is having some problems with his confidence which can be expected since he is only a freshman. I am looking forward to see how he performs after he gets a few matches under his belt," said Finton. "The rest of the team is very balanced and at any time any one of the players might be able to improve their position on the team. Mark Poole is a fine hitter and we need some strong performances from him and also Mark Boehning."

Finton is counting on strong performances from Larry Boyd, freshman; Mark Poole, junior; Bennie Campbell, freshman; Mark Boehning, junior; and

Other players rounding out the top ten players on the team are Mike Boyd, freshman; Breck Siglinger, freshman; Bob Whyte, junior; Robert Fleming, freshman; and Chad Stebbins, sophomore.

"Mike Boyd, who incidentally is no relation to Larry Boyd, is a very fine hitter. The freshmen and sophomores have me very optimistic about the tennis program here. The program is on an upswing and these kids are providing a solid foundation on which to build from. We have no seniors on the squad and we are looking forward to keeping this group of fine players together for the next couple of

years."

After opening the season against Drury the tennis team will travel to Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., during spring break to compete in tournament action. After the tournament action the Lions will return to Southern for their home-opening match against Drury on April 5.

"We are devoting the entire spring break to tennis and this should give us very valuable experience since we do have such a young squad. After we have completed playing in these tournaments over spring break we should have a very good indication of what to really expect out of this team. And right now I am very optimistic."

Starkey named to All-CSIC team

Sam Starkey was selected to the all-Central States Intercollegiate Conference all-star basketball team. The announcement was made Monday following a meeting of league coaches.

In addition to Starkey, three other Lions—Ken Stoehner, Randy Goughnour and Rod Shrum—received honorable mention.

Starkey led Southern in scoring this season with 421 points in 30 games. He ranked third in rebounds, snaring 139. The 6-4 senior guard-forward from Webb City scored 514 points during his two-year stint with the Lions.

Sports

TU takes pair; Lions fall to 3-7 for young baseball season

Tulsa University swept a baseball double-header from Missouri Southern on Monday, 3-2 and 15-5. The Lions are now 3-7 on the season, but are 0-6 against major college competition.

Senor shortstop Rich Weisensee continued his torrid hitting streak by drilling three doubles and as many singles in seven plate appearances. He's had seven doubles in the last six games.

Randy Meyer, a junior left-hander, permitted only three singles in the seven inning distance. Control problems were his undoing as he walked four and threw a like number of wild pitches. He fanned three.

Tulsa scored a single run in the first on a walk, stolen base, and two wild pitches. The Hurricane plated two more in the third on a single, a wild pitch, base on balls, another wild pitch, and a base hit.

The Lions scored single runs in the first and second innnings of the opener. Weisensee doubled to left, moved to third on second baseman's Lindy Snider's sacrifice bunt and came home on Dave Scott's single in the first.

In the second, catcher Joe Bidinger walked and courtesy runner Bubba Carlton took second on a passed ball. Ken Sherrel, Southern's freshman center fielder playing before his hometown fans, doubled Carlton across.

Southern pitchers gave out nine free passes in the nightcap. Bob Breig made his pitching debut, but was replaced by Terry Swartz in the second inning. Tulsa took advantage of the bases on balls and three Lion errors by scoring in every frame.

Snider singled to open the Lions' second. Steve Goldman and Tim Bay were safe on errors, with Snider scoring. Kevin Staats was hit by a pitch, loading the bases. Weisensee then ripped a double into left center to bring home three runs.

Southern added their final run in the fifth on Weisensee's second double of the game and Dennis Riffer's single.

William Penn College of Oscaloosa, Ia., was swept by the Lions 6-1 and 8-1 last Sunday at Joe Becker Stadium. John Peterson and Bay went all the way in recording the victories.

Peterson, a junior right-hander from Prentice, Wis., permitted only five hits in the opener. He walked four and struck out nine in posting his first triumph of the season.

Bay made his first collegiate start and yielded only a pair of singles. He suffered control problems during the early innnings, walking seven—six of them in the first three innnings. He fanned five, three of them in the final two innnings.

Weisensee and Snider each collected four hits for the Lions. Breig and Riffer had three each. Three of Weisensee's blows were doubles. Riffer had a double and a triple while Breig also drilled a three-bagger.

After falling behind early in the first game, the Lions took the lead in the third. Riffer got things started with his triple to deep center-field. He scored on Sherrel's base hit to center. Two outs later, Snider walked, Scott stroked a single and Breig followed with a triple to center for a 3-1 lead.

Southern added two more runs in the fifth and a single tally in the sixth to put the game out of reach.

In the nightcap, William Penn again took the early lead. The Lions came back with three runs in the third to give Bay all the support he needed. Weisensee led with a double off the left-center field fence, but he was thrown out trying to stretch the hit into a three-bagger. Snider followed with a single and Godman walked, and Dave Mascher loaded the bases with a free pass. Riffer then doubled to left, scoring all three runners.

The Lions added four more runs in the fourth. A hit batsman, Carlton's hit-and-run single, Weisensee's single, Snider's sacrifice fly, a bases loaded hit batsman to Mascher and a wild pitch accounted for the runs. Southern plated another run in the sixth.

Northwest Missouri State and the Lions split a pair of games last Saturday at Joe Becker Stadium. The Bearcats claimed a 3-2 decision in the opener as Tom Franke bested Brad Coggins in a pitching duel. Swartz, a junior relief specialist, entered the nightcap in the seventh inning and quickly put out the Northwest rally to give his club a 5-4 victory.

Southern will host Southwest Missouri State in a pair of games this afternoon, starting at 1:00. Baker University comes to town for a doubleheader tomorrow. On Saturday, Kansas State University plays the Lions in a twin-bill. A single game is scheduled for Sunday.



Foot off the bag, ball in the mitt—safe or out? That's the umpire's decision. And many such decisions will be made as the Missouri Southern baseball Lions get well into their 1980 season under Coach Warren Turner.

Superdance gets underway tomorrow night, lasts till Sunday

Superdance, to benefit the Muscular Dystrophy Association, starts at 6 p.m. tomorrow and goes until 12 midnight Saturday. It's all for M.D., and dancers themselves will be competing for a variety of prizes offered by local merchants.

Music will be provided by a host of live bands, including Full Circle, 7-9 p.m. Friday; Ka Jam Band, 3:45-5:30 p.m. Saturday; Barnaby Finch, 1-2:45 p.m. Saturday; Westwind, 3-4:45 p.m. Saturday;

day; Stage Fright, 6:45-8:30 p.m. Saturday; Grafifiti, 8:45-10:30 p.m. Saturday, plus others.

Live music is provided through the Musicians Local 620.

In addition there will be recorded music by Steve Scott and Skip Sage.

Special events include: String and Key Game, 9-9:15 p.m. Friday; talent con-

test, 1:15-1:30 p.m. Saturday; dance contest, 5:30-5:45 a.m. Saturday; hairy legs and ugly face-making contest, 10:15-10:30 a.m. Saturday; beautiful legs and leg auction, 12:45-1 p.m. Saturday; great bake off and sale, 2:45-3 p.m. Saturday; pie eating and pie throwing, 4:45-5 p.m. Saturday; prize auction, 8:30-8:45 p.m. Saturday; potato game, 10:30-10:45 p.m. Saturday; Delta Gamma dance booth, continuous; and gold fish eating, spontaneous. Other surprises are

promised, and times of contests may be changed.

Prizes to be awarded during the Superdance include: two black and white televisions from J.C. Penneys and Montgomery Wards; two 10-speed racing bikes, from Walmart East Side and West Side; one Olympic Raquetball Club membership for one year; five savings bonds from Beneficial Finance, United Missouri

Bank, First State Bank, Carl Junction Bank, and First National Bank; one record album from Musicland; one AM/FM cassette tape recorder from Discount Records; two dinners for two from Mamma Mia's; one gift certificate from Wild West Discount; one carpet sweeper from Green Yates; one AM/FM radio from Norman Electronics; one smoke alarm; 12 tickets to Kansas City Royals games; eight Silver Dollar City tickets; and 10 Worlds of Fun tickets.

CUB removed board members for absences, lack of work

College Union Board members who have not attended any meetings this year and have not worked on board projects were removed from the board during yesterday's board meeting. The only exceptions to this are four board members who were absent yesterday, but had attended past meetings and had good service records.

After a four week test period in which committee members were allowed to vote, it was decided to suspend the rules for the remainder of the year and allow them to vote. The constitution was not changed, however. "That would be infringing on the rights of future boards," said board chairperson Shawn De Graff.

In new business, the board authorized money for several board sponsored events. On May 2, General William C. Westmoreland, retired head of the joint chiefs-of-staff will appear, at a cost of \$2,000 to the board. The board also authorized \$400 for two coffeehouse singers, \$150 for a dance and \$300 for hot

meals and the rental of Taylor Auditorium for the Impact Brass.

Events for Freebie Week were announced. On Monday, April 21, there will be a coffeehouse at noon; on Tuesday there will be computer t-shirts being made, a coffeehouse singer, a fun run for students

and faculty, a kite flying contest and a movie; on Wednesday there will be a cookout with entertainment provided by the group Southern Fried and two coffeehouse singers entertaining near the dorms; on Thursday there will be an all-day film festival starting at 9 a.m. and the film *Animal House*.

Weatherizing only one activity of ESC agency

By Sherry Scott

'Weatherizing' the home is the chief goal of the Economic Security Corporation's department of energy. Energy program director Ken Shroer says, "It's designed to help low income families, especially the elderly and handicapped, cope with the increasing cost of heating fuel by helping them to weatherize their homes."

The process of weatherizing a house, according to Shroer, consists of two basic steps.

"Our first priority is to stop cold air from getting into the house," he said. This is achieved through installing weatherstripping around door seals, caulking around windows, and doing minor repairs to cracks or holes where the cold air can come in. "This is the most cost-effective part of the program. It doesn't take a great amount of money to do, but the results are great," says Shroer.

The second priority of the program then is to keep the heat inside the house from escaping. The two main areas where the most heat is lost from a house are the ceilings and windows. Insulation is installed in the attic or above the ceiling. This creates dead air spaces above the ceiling that help to hold the heat in. Without insulation, the heat in a room will rise up through the ceiling and be lost. Dead air spaces are also created next to windows by the installation of storm windows.

The workers also check furnaces and other appliances to see if these can be made more fuel efficient. Hot water heaters are sometimes insulated as well, in an effort to reduce the amount of fuel needed to heat the water. Says Shroer, "About 15 percent of the money spent on heating fuel goes to heat the water." They also encourage homeowners to turn the thermostat down on water heaters, again to cut costs.

Observed results of these efforts vary from home to home. If a house is fairly well weatherized already, results of their efforts may not be as noticeable as the change in a house that is poorly insulated. "Some people can tell a 100 percent difference in how much warmer the house is," said Shroer. Not only does effective weatherization make a house more comfortable, but the fuel used to do so will be less. According to Shroer, the program's goal used to be to try to lower heating costs, but now with the cost of heating fuel increasing so rapidly, the program just tries to keep the costs the same.

The pilot program for weatherization began in Maine and Wisconsin in 1975.

...ESC seeks to be a harbor for the poor and elderly of Southwest Missouri...

Joplin's first government grant came in 1976. In three years, Shroer said he has seen it grow by leaps and bounds. In its first year the program employed one crew that installed only insulation in houses. This year, however, there are eight crews and one training crew, supplying jobs for approximately 35 people.

"The major part of the work force," said Shroer, "is made up of workers enrolled in the public employment program, CETA. Their ages vary from 17 to 60."

The program also employs Outreach workers, whose job it is to go out and find those people on low incomes who need assistance in weatherizing their homes. According to Shroer, news of the program is also by word of mouth. These people will then call in to the office to inquire about the program to see if they are eligible to receive assistance.

The only real qualification for assistance from the program, said Shroer, is low income. Special attention is given to the elderly and handicapped, who can least afford high utility bills.

A homeowner's initial contact with the program is through a "field estimator" whose job it is to explain the program and its operation and to conduct an "energy audit" of the home. This audit will reveal what the house needs in way of insulation, caulking, etc. A work order is then made, listing what materials will be needed to complete the job. There will usually be about a month delay between the time the field estimator comes and the crews arrive.

Last year the program weatherized 640 houses. The goal this year is 1,000. "Joplin is the center of our operations. We cover a four county area—Barton, Newton, Jasper, and McDonald. . . . We have maybe reached about 40 percent of all needed. There's still a lot to do," said Shroer.

A smaller program in effect under this department is designed to build and install solar panels on houses. "We've installed approximately 35 to 40 panels so far," said Shroer. The goal of this program is to prove to the average homeowner that solar energy does make sense. The types of panels installed are low cost, low technology collectors.

According to Shroer, "Energy is a very important subject in this country. . . . It affects the ordinary working person. [Weatherization] basically is a fix-up, patch-up type program, to cut down on the amount of fuel needed to heat houses. . . . We'll be in business for quite some time."

ECONOMIC SECURITY CORPORATION

ESC strives to keep low income afloat

By Linda Bailey

Waves of rising inflation may eventually drown us all, but the first people to be washed away will be America's low income families and elderly. The Economic Security Corporation of the Southwest area strives to keep those people afloat. ESC provides a wide variety of social services for the southwest Missouri area. Among these services are such programs as Head Start, Manpower, Family Planning, and Outreach. At the helm of these programs is Daryl Andrews, executive director.

Motivation to start this organization was given by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Andrews says, "A group of people formed a not-for-profit incorporation in 1956. We are a community action agency that is concerned with the problems of poor people. The Economic Opportunity Act provides the base money for the administration of ESC."

Jasper, Newton, Barton, and McDonald counties are served by the southwest area division. The main office of ESC is located in the Freeman Building at 20th and Sergeant streets in Joplin, though

there are ESC centers located in each of the four counties.

The ESC is run by a tri-part Board of Directors made up of these three groups: (1) Elected public officials such as city council members or county court judges; (2) private interest groups such as labor organizations and church groups; and (3) elected representatives of low income people, elected every March.

Altogether, there are 24 board members, eight from each group. There are six representatives from each of the four counties.

"I deal totally with administration," Andrews says. "I deal with budgeting, general administration, and I do all the contracting for the agency. We operate under contracts or grants."

"For example, we have a contract with the AAA agency to provide nutrition for the elderly. We contract with the State Office of Economic Opportunity, division of Family Services, department of Natural Resources, and the division of manpower planning, for instance. Currently we have 34 of these contracts ranging from \$20,000 to 1/4 million dollars

apiece."

The Economic Security Corporation has 156 employees, full and part-time, "scattered over the four counties." But Andrews works mainly with the administrative personnel, such as the deputy director, administrative assistant, and director of administrative services. The specific programs, such as Head Start and Outreach, are under the deputy director's jurisdiction. The director of administrative services manages office personnel, such as a bookkeeper and a chief accountant.

According to the ESC 1978-79 Annual Report, many citizens in the southwest Missouri area have benefitted from this agency. For example, last year 1,350 families received payment of long overdue home heating bills; 3,700 persons received Family Planning Services; 590 clients were accepted for weatherization, and 66,350 nutritious lunches were served to the elderly.

So as the tide of inflation rises still higher, Daryl Andrews and the staff of Economic Security Corporation will continue to try to provide a harbor for the poor and elderly of Missouri.

CNF does 'little bit of everything'

By Jane Schnelle

Egg cartons full of black soil greet you as you enter the Community Nutrition and Food office at the Economic Security Corporation. In some of the small cups which once held eggs are the green shoots of sprouting plants.

"These are for our garden project. [The project] is for the low income families of Joplin," explains Community Nutrition and Food director Pat Swank. "[The families] must be screened before we can give help. They must be a low income family."

The project consists of growing tomatoes, cabbage, and various other vegetables and selling them to families to plant. The plants are sold at five cents apiece where normally they would be sold at 30 cents at a grocery store or greenhouse. Another project under the same heading is the sell-

ing of seeds bought by the service and sold at half price to their customers.

Referring to the prices, Swank said, "We only charge enough so that we can just keep it going."

A Food Buying Club for senior citizens is also a service of CNF. Here produce is bought in large quantities and separated between those giving shares. Last time the shares were \$3.00 which gave the owners \$7.66 worth of produce if bought individually.

CNF serves Barton, Jasper, McDonald, and Newton counties. Three aids help Swank, two in Joplin and one in McDonald county. The program is funded by ESC through grants. Although these programs alone help many, they are not the only services CNF provides.

"We give nutrition education classes to

Head Start Parents and at the Self-Help Center. The Self-Help Center has been donated some land which we are helping them out with. We feel it will give them something to do. We also give courses at McDonald county at the WIC classes (women, infants, children)."

The program is involved in monitoring food stamps, seeing that those in need receive them and smoothing out problems for those who do. CNF is also involved in building a solar greenhouse in Lanagan, still in the planning stage. Many of their plants can be grown there.

"It's hard to say what we do, just a little bit of everything."

This "little bit of everything" even includes finding a tractor and plow for their projects.

"I told them I would drive it if they [the ESC] got me one!"

Continuing education program to get full-time director

Continuing Education at Missouri Southern is growing and more expansion is planned for the future with the program to receive a full time director. According to Southern president Donald Darnton, the duties of David Bingman, currently assistant to the vice president for academic affairs and director of continuing education, will be changed "so that his function will be dealing only with continuing education."

Said Darnton, "The future [of continuing education] is growth. The role is a dual one—of assisting people in the region to develop professionally in their own career field and for personal enrichment of people's lives."

When asked what areas continuing education would be expanding into, Darnton said, "There are no specific areas that I can see, but there are areas I would certainly say are appropriate—working with the health facilities, business community and teachers in the area. In the case of personal enrichment, there is the field of the fine arts."

Darnton also expressed the idea of taking the classes where they are needed. "Continuing education does not have to be taught here. It may be taught in a plant or some other facility."

Bingman also spoke of taking the classes

to the community. "I would like to see continuing education take regular college courses to the people rather than the people coming to the college. With the cost of gas, it would make more sense to take some of our regular college courses to our service area and have one person drive there instead of expecting 25 or 30 people to drive here. I believe there are people in our service area who could benefit from college courses but find commuting impractical."

Bingman pointed out problems with this idea. "The major obstacle at this point in time is that we cannot get any financial compensation for any college hours generated off campus. The student fees

pay only slightly more than 20 per cent of the instruction. It is a matter primarily of the cost involved in expanding the program."

Working more closely with area industries is another goal of Bingman's. "I could foresee where there should be a closer link between the college and area industries where we could offer college programs tailor made to meet industrial needs. We should be able to meet with them and find out what their particular educational need is and tailor make a program to offer them."

This has been done before, but not very often. "We responded to a need from

FAG Bearings. They wanted Missouri Southern to offer a course in conversational German for some of their supervisors." Bingman cited similar situations where American Fixtures and Motorola requested programs to help with managerial problems. Said Bingman, "I feel the business of the college is to respond to the needs of the area, whatever they may be. Continuing education should not ignore any honorable educational need."

Bingman sees a bright future for continuing education. "The best is yet to be. There are all kinds of opportunities than need to be explored."

SAM hears local investment counselor talk about stocks

By Rob Reeser

James Goodknight of Edward D. Jones and Company spoke about investments to the Society for the Advancement of Management last Thursday.

Goodknight started his discussion with an explanation of the firm he works with. Edward D. Jones and Company considers itself a country broker. Offices are located mainly in towns of 14,000 to 20,000 people with little or no competition, though

the Joplin office is an exception to the rule. The firm usually hires college graduates at the rate of 100 per year, according to Goodknight.

Goodknight then spoke on reasons for investing. Many invest in the market for the sheer entertainment of seeing how the stock or other security will do. Others will seek more practical goals such as stability or beating inflation. There are many tax limited securities to invest in, such as bonds, convertible bonds, tax-free bonds,

common stock limited partnerships and more.

The stock market, according to Goodknight, is a measure of free enterprise and capitalism. Private enterprise is considered to be the answer to many problems even though the government says it can't be done. Now the government is considering its position by emphasizing more and more deregulation of industries. The best time in this century to have bought stock was about 1935 when all of

the listed stocks were low.

In today's market, he pointed out, many stock listings are mixed. Some are very high and some are low. For example, U.S. Steel, is listed around \$18 a share. The best way to take advantage of the market is to invest differently from the rest of the investors.

Goodknight then turned the attention to advice for the potential investor. With a small amount of money to invest one

should seriously consider starting his portfolio with a small investment in a mutual fund. After this amount has grown a little, diversity should be obtained by investing in stock. The next portion of advice is to invest smartly. One should not just pick a stock at random and expect the stock to grow overnight. The investor should work hard to make sure his portfolio is diverse and balanced.

The next SAM meeting will be March 21 at Kuhn Hall Room 102 at 7 p.m.